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SUMMARY ECONOMIC BASE STUDY CHESAPEAKE BAY DRAINAGE BASINS

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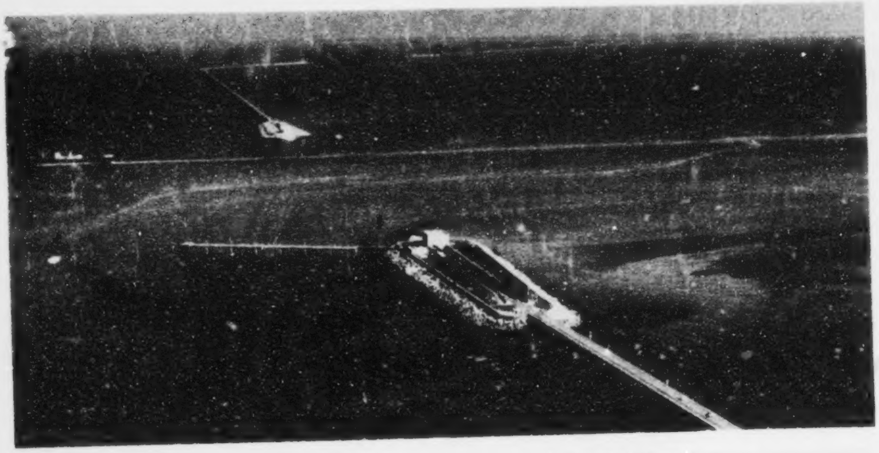
SUMMARY

ECONOMIC BASE STUDY

Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins



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SUMMARY
ECONOMIC BASE STUDY
Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins

Prepared for
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
and
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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ERRATA SHEET

Summary Economic Base Study Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins

Back of Title Page - Virginia misspelled.

Page 45	Eight counties misspelled: No. 6 Delaware, N.Y.; No. 53 Dorchester, Md.; No. 56 Worcester, Md.; No. 122 Mecklenburg, Va.; No. 146 Mathews, Va.; No. 148 Gloucester, Va.; No. 154 Isle of Wight, Va.; and No. 155 Nansemond, Va.
Page 52	Chemung misspelled in paragraph 2.
Page 64	Dauphin misspelled in paragraph 1.
Page 66	Huntingdon misspelled in paragraph 1.
Page 92	Lynchburg misspelled in paragraph 1.
Page 153	Region 1. Binghamton - Tioga should read Tioga, N.Y.
Page 153	Region 2. Elmira - Tioga should read Tioga, Pa.
Page 154	Region 18. Norfolk - Princess Anne (includes Virginia Beach City after 1952) not Virginia City. Newport News City & Warwick Co. not Newport & Warwick Hampton City & Elizabeth City County not Hampton City & Elizabeth.
Page 155	Hydro. Area 1. New York North Branch - Tioga should read Tioga, N.Y.
Page 155	Hydro. Area 2. Chemung - Tioga should read Tioga, Pa.
Page 156	Hydro. Area 11. James - Same corrections as Page 154, Region 18. Norfolk above.
Addendum	In order to compare the historical data, it is necessary to know when cities and counties in Virginia consolidated and/or changed names.

January 1, 1952 - Elizabeth City County and Hampton City consolidated and became the City of Hampton.

January 1, 1958 - Warwick County and Newport News City consolidated and became the City of Newport News.

January 1, 1963 - Norfolk County and South Norfolk City consolidated and became the City of Chesapeake.

January 1, 1963 - Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach City consolidated and became the City of Virginia Beach.

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PREFACE

This study has been prepared by the National Planning Association (NPA) under contract with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, with financial support from the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers. The study was made for the purpose of providing economic and demographic information useful to water resources planning for the Chesapeake Bay-Susquehanna River Basins. The report has been prepared in two parts: A summary volume which includes the highlights of the analysis and the major quantitative results; and the main text which includes the detailed analyses and results.

The study was carried out by the staff of the National Planning Association, Center for Economic Projections. The senior team consisted of Louis H. Stern, Project Director, Ahmad Al-Samarrie, Joe Won Lee, and Byung Doo Hong. Sidney Sonenblum had overall responsibility for the project.

Others who at various times contributed to the study include Vincent Arkell, Bertha Butler, Anthony DeBone, Ivars Gutmanis, and Y. J. Tien.

The NPA acknowledges the support given by William M. Colony, G. W. Ferguson and Frederick D. Knapp, Jr. of the Public Health Service; Harry Schwartz, Albert Erickson, and David Hottenstein, Jr. of the Corps of Engineers.

The project team is particularly grateful for the advice and support given to the study by Henry DeGraff, now with the Office of Business Economics. Mr. DeGraff not only served as coordinating officer of the study, but made significant contributions to its substantive content, and encouraged the staff to carry through during those trying periods which threaten the progress of research and development of new techniques for analyses.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to provide economic and demographic information useful to water resources planning for the Chesapeake Bay-Susquehanna River Basins. It has been prepared by the National Planning Association (NPA) under contract with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, with financial support from the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers.

The information includes historical and projected estimates of population, labor force, employment by industry group, income and related measures. The historical years shown in this report are 1950 and 1960; the projections are presented for each decadal year between 1970 and 2020. The areas for which projections are presented include the nation, the six-state area in which the River Basins are located, each of the separate River Basins, subregions within each Basin as defined by economic criteria, regions within each Basin as defined by hydrologic criteria, and counties within each subregion. Data for the hydrologic regions and counties are presented in less detail than those for the other geographic areas; also less detail is presented for the projections beyond the year 1990 than for the projections to 1990.

In addition to the usual economic assumptions that a major nuclear conflict will not occur during this 60-year projection interval and that government and private policies will be successful in avoiding prolonged levels of high unemployment and inflation in the nation, this study has also assumed that the quantity and quality of available water will not be a factor in limiting economic and population growth in the Basin areas. The use of these projections for overall water planning purposes is to assist in the determination of the expected quantity and quality of water needs which will have to be met with a wise use of existing water resources as well as an expansion in water capacity where and when it is required. Thus, the projections show the changes which could occur if adequate water is provided; they do not indicate whether further changes would occur if still greater water supply is made available.

The analytical approach followed in this study requires an understanding of prospective trends for the nation and multi-state area -- that is the general environment within which the business prospects will be determined. It also requires a more detailed understanding of the unique characteristics of the Basin areas which was obtained from both secondary data sources and consultation with locally knowledgeable individuals.

The projection procedures followed are essentially an adaptation of the well-known export-base theory. That is, for each of the separate economic subregions employment (jobs) engaged in the production of goods and services to be sold outside the region is projected as a first approximation; this employment plus other unique local factors generate income which is spent on local goods and services that generate further employment and income. Natural increases in the population and labor force are compared with the first approximation employment projections to determine whether an excess of job opportunities is likely to induce migration into the area or a shortage of jobs likely to encourage outmigration. In arriving at the final projections the interactions between population, employment and income were evaluated in the context of such further characteristics as labor participation; the age, sex, race and industrial characteristics of the work force; the prospective productivity changes for industry; and the shopping behavior of households.

The major findings of this report are as follows:

- Population and employment in the combined Basin area are expected almost to triple between 1960 and 2020, with about two-fifths of the increase occurring in the first 30 years of the projection interval.
- Total personal income for the combined Basin is projected almost to quadruple (in constant prices) between 1960 and 1990, and more than triple again between 1990 and 2020.
- Income per capita, however, can be expected to triple only by the year 2000 increasing, on the average, by about $1100 per decade.
- The combined Basins are projected to increase their relative importance in the multi-state area; comprising about a quarter of the multi-states' economic activity and population in 1960, it approaches one-third by 1990 and two-fifths by 2020.
- The Chesapeake Basin is expected approximately to retain, over the entire projection interval, its two-thirds share of population and employment of the total Chesapeake and Susquehanna Basin area but to experience a moderate decline in its share of personal income, currently estimated at 70 percent.
- Income per capita in the Susquehanna Basin is currently about four-fifths of the multi-state average, while the Chesapeake Basin is over nine-tenths. Because of shifts in industrial composition and other factors we expect a convergence which will result by 2020 in the Susquehanna River Basin's income per capita being over nine-tenths of the multi-state average and the Chesapeake Bay Basin's proportion being still higher.

- The major industrial consumers of water in the combined Basins are expected to grow slower than other manufacturing industries in the Basins and about the same as their counterparts in the multi-state area. However, the Chesapeake Basin growth is slower than that for the Susquehanna River Basin.

- Although each of the economic subregions is expected to increase its population and economic activity there are very marked differences in the pace and structure of their growth as well as identifiable differences in the forces determining these changes.

- Finally, it is a conclusion of this report that the procedures developed for analysis and projections have proved successful and can be applied to other Basins where planning requires economic and demographic projections. In addition, the same procedures can be used, at relatively little cost, to revise the projections presented in this volume as unfolding events and changing aspirations dictate the need for such revisions.

II. THE NATIONAL AND MULTI-STATE ECONOMIES

A description of the potential progress of the national and multi-state economies is important to an understanding of the River Basin projections for two reasons. First, by comparing the River Basin prospects with those for other areas a better understanding of the adequacy of existing water supplies and the requirements for added water capacities can be obtained. Second, the analytical procedures which have been adopted require quantitative estimates of the national and state economies in order to project the River Basin economies. The United States is a spatially integrated economy where impacts originating in one region are transmitted to other regions through a network of financial transactions, trade relationships, and population movements. Thus, a region is at least as much affected by events occurring outside as within its geographic boundaries.

The U. S. Economy

The events of the past few decades are testimony to the capacity of the U. S. economy for not only absorbing its ever increasing population but to do so at generally rising standards of living and declining hours of work. In the last three and a half decades the nation's production of goods and services (in real terms) has tripled. With population increasing by about 60 percent and employment by about 50 percent this has left room for a 75 percent increase in per capita consumption, a 400 percent increase in government services, a 140 percent increase in business investment,and a reduction of eight hours in the average work week.

Basic to this growth of the American economy has been the rise in national productivity attributable to improvements in labor efficiency, growth in the quantity and quality of capital, technological innovations, and advances in public and private management techniques. In the past two decades productivity has increased, on the average, by more than three percent per year. This national increase reflects productivity advances in each of the producing sectors of the economy although at varying rates; obscured by this aggregate figure is the fact that changes, not only for productivity but also for most variables, occur at different rates in different periods in our history.

Past growth, by itself, does not guarantee future growth. Our study of the past does substantiate the judgment that the nation's material and manpower resources and technological capacities have the potential for producing a growth in economic activity over the coming thirty years at least as great as the actual growth of the past three decades. Whether this growth will actually occur depends on a number of factors. Two of these require emphasis. A large scale nuclear war will, of course, make the projections contained in this report irrelevant. But since such a conflict would also make this whole exercise trivial we have no choice but to assume the avoidance of such a war.

Second, increasing affluence and productive capacity may itself result in the desire by our people to take a greatly increased share of productive efficiency improvements in the form of leisure rather than in the form of goods and services consumption. It is difficult, of course, to appraise the likelihood of such a major change in attitudes occurring over the next 50 years; our studies, however, suggest that the best assumption to make is that this change will not occur. There are many unsatisfied material needs not only directly in low and middle income families, but also in meeting national aspirations for rising standards in such areas as health, education, housing,community development, and so forth, as well as the rising aspirations for the scientific developments of space and the material development of other countries. There is little evidence that technology improvements can be so rapid as to meet simultaneously these needs and permit a large scale withdrawal from the work force or reduction in the work week.

But even with the desire and the capability for maintaining high standards of production and employment, it will not come about unless there is proper public and private management of the national economy. In the last few years we have witnessed a demonstration of the capability of public policy joined with private action to achieve high levels of employment under conditions of non-inflationary growth. We are currently going through a period testing whether such conditions can be maintained. Our judgment that they can be reasonably maintained is expressed in our assumptions of reasonably full employment, rapid productivity improvements, and high labor participation -- on the average -- over the 60-year projected interval.

While the foregoing represents our fundamental assumptions about the future of the national economy we might summarize in somewhat more detail our actual procedures for making projections. Our results are broadly in line with most other projections made by public agencies and private research groups.

In order to be more explicit about the policy alternatives facing the nation and their consequences for national economic development, the NPA has developed an approach to economic projections, which includes a "target" and a "judgment" estimate of the future.

- The target projection explores policies needed to achieve the fullest output and employment potentials of the economy. It is a normative projection, but one subject to the constraints both of existing institutional arrangements (e.g., absence of price or wage controls) and of economic feasibility.

- The judgment projection is a probabilistic one, allowing for shortfalls in pursuit of targets, on the one hand, and for adoption of new policies, on the other. The judgment projection represents "a most likely" set of estimates, one deemed particularly realistic and appropriate for business and public program planning purposes.

To illustrate the differences resulting from these projections we find that GNP growth (in real terms) in the "target" projection comes to about 5.0 percent yearly over the next decade, a rate which could reduce the unemployment rate to 3 percent. The "judgment" projection shows an annual GNP growth of 4.5 percent, and an unemployment rate settling at 4.0 percent of the labor force.

From an evaluation of the "slippage" between "target" policy objectives and likely achievement, the judgment estimate emerges as a "best-guess" projection, appropriate for many planning purposes. The judgment projection need not have any fixed relationship to the "target" estimate; for its relationship to the "target" depends on given evaluation of policy prospects.

The judgment projections are those presented in this report and represent the general environment lying behind the state and Basin projections which have been made.

For those readers who are interested, the following note describes in more detail the procedures for making the judgment projections.

> The judgment projections begin with U. S. Bureau of Census estimates of population by age and sex. The Series B estimates (which we have used) assume a modest drop of age-specific birth rates from the level of the 1950's and a completed average family size of about 3.2 children for all women who will have reached the end of their childbearing age by 1975 and leveling off to 3.1 children thereafter.
>
> Adopting the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projections of labor participation rates, we obtain the projected size of the labor force by applying these rates to Census Bureau estimates of future population levels by age and sex. Participation rate projections involve analysis of historic and prospective trends affecting the various age-sex categories. Factors examined include school enrollment patterns, labor force attachment by post childbearing females, and retirement practices. The projected long-term trends in participation rates abstract from the effect of cyclical fluctuations upon labor force entry and departure; and they assume sufficiently high levels of economic activity and job opportunities as to bar "excessive" labor force withdrawal, while precluding such "emergency" conditions as would prompt "excessive" labor force entry.

Given the labor force projections, the NPA then determines employment by estimating an initial future unemployment rate in the light of technological considerations, components of labor force change, and prospects for government policies affecting levels of total demand and manpower skills.

Average weekly working hours are also projected -- at first separately for the farm, manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and government sectors, and then aggregated into appropriately weighted totals. Steadiness of past rates of change in average weekly hours for the total economy, accompanied by differing but convergent trends among the various industries, lends confidence to the projection. The likely future effect of longer vacations and increased part-time employment is also considered.

Man-hour productivity trends for major sectors of the economy are a convenient representation of the combined contributions to output of labor, capital, technological and managerial advances, and other factors. Productivity, although showing erratic annual variations because of capacity-utilization changes, displays fairly persistent and steady rates of change for extended periods. Controversy and uncertainty center on the question of whether this persistence can be safely interpreted only for the entire sweep of measured economic growth (say, the past 80 years or so), or whether there are distinct and characteristic changes (i.e., long waves) in the pace of productivity advance for different economic periods. We hold to the latter view and, for purposes of five and ten year projections, accord high weight to the statistical record of the postwar trend line and current technological experience and prospects.

The assumptions and information assembled to this point, along with analysis of output and employment trends by major sectors, are used to make a tentative estimate of projected GNP and employment, broken down into the contributions of the farm, manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and government sectors of the economy. This permits a "supply-side" or "capacity" approach to the measurement of future economic activity. If desired, these estimates can be translated into an aggregate production function for the economy.

The tenability of this "supply-side" estimate of GNP is next judged in the light of prospective demand (or expenditures) by major sectors of the economy. (Of course, the capacity approach implicitly includes some tentative estimate of expected demands, since the labor participation, unemployment rate, and productivity change assumptions are dependent on such estimates.) A summary description of the more important steps follows:

(a) Technical relationships among output, employment, and capital stocks (i.e., a simple "production function" approximated from past trends) lead to an estimate of future capital requirements -- hence, expenditures for plant and equipment.

(b) The observed near-constancy in the relationship between income and personal expenditures (the "consumption function") is used to project personal consumption expenditures under the specified GNP assumption. Trends in per capita and per household spending patterns for specific categories of goods and services are reviewed as a check on the assumed consumption total.

(c) Prospective expenditures for residential construction are based on estimated future household formation, age composition of the population, income changes, characteristics of the existing housing inventory, public housing policies, and other factors.

(d) Government expenditure projections are the result of separate analyses for various functions, including Federal defense spending, space, grants and transfers, and other Federal programs; and such state-local programs as education, highways, public health and sanitation, public utilities, community redevelopment, and general administration.

Even though these "first approximation" GNP expenditures are not independent of the GNP supply calculations, the fact that they are based on analysis of the separate demand sectors may uncover inconsistencies in the results. Thus, comparisons of the "expenditure-side" approximation of GNP with the "supply-side" GNP may disclose undue strains on, or unreasonable and unlikely under-utilization of, capacity; or it may point to reasonable balance. Depending on the picture which emerges, a second round of "successive approximations" is used to calculate feasible and probable demand-supply relationships. One consideration in such a second approach might be the finding of substantially higher unemployment than initially stipulated; this result would then be used to explore the likelihood of additional government policies under the indicated circumstances.

The final demand components (and subcomponents) of GNP are used to develop gross product originating (or "net output") projections for major industrial sectors. Extrapolations of historical data, regression equations relating final demands (say, total construction expenditures) to industry GPO (say, in contract construction), and where possible, some inter-industry calculations, are among the ways in which this is done. With overall GNP and employment as constraints, historical employee productivity estimates are projected forward on the basis of available industry analyses and information; successive approximations between industry outputs and productivities yield the projected industry distribution of employment and further analyses of occupational patterns leads to employment projections by occupational category.

The national projections, along with multi-state and Basin area projections, are presented in the tables shown in Section VI of this summary volume. Still further detail is shown in the main text of the report. We can present here some of the highlights of these results.

- Population which was about 180 million people in 1960 is expected to reach almost 290 million by 1990 and 460 million by the year 2020. This represents an annual growth of about 1.5 percent in the past three decades. Most of the projected growth is attributable to natural increase with a very small portion of foreign immigration.

  The age distribution of the population is likely to shift at various intervals during the projection period. For example, while in 1950 the proportion of people under 15 was about 27 percent, by 1960 it was about 31 percent, and in 1980 is expected to decrease to 30 percent. During the last decade there has been a sharp decline in the share of population between the ages 15-34, while between 1960 and 1980 we can expect a sharp increase in their share. In contrast the 35-55 year age brackets can be expected to decline in relative importance, from about 25 percent in 1960 to about 21 percent by 1980. The age brackets above 55 are expected to increase in relative importance through 1980 and decline slightly thereafter.

- Personal income in the nation (measured in constant 1960 prices) is expected to approach $1,500 billion by 1990 and reach $4,800 billion by the year 2020, as compared with a 1965 level of $500 billion. While the annual increase in the last 30 years has been about three percent, it is projected at over four percent in the coming 30 years and slightly below 4 percent for the 30 years thereafter. The Gross National Product of which personal income is only a part (although admittedly a large part) is expected to pass $1,900 billion by 1990 and to exceed $6,000 billion by 2020 as compared with the current level of $675 billion.

  If we abstract from the growth in population we find that personal income per capita in 1960 was about $2,200.

It is projected to exceed $5,000 by 1990 and double that by the year 2020. This rate of increase is much faster than the pace experienced in the past 30 years.

- The labor-force, currently at 78.5 million persons, is likely to reach 100 million by 1980 and approach 140 million persons by the turn of the century. These increases are attributable almost totally to the growth in population, with very little change expected for labor participation. However, the growth in female labor is expected to be at a faster pace (although not larger in number) than the growth in male labor. This will be accompanied by a drop in the male labor participation rate with an offsetting increase for female labor participation.

- Civilian employment is projected to reach almost 80 million persons by 1970 compared with 66 million in 1960 and 60 million ten years earlier. It is further projected to increase by about 15 million during the 1970's and another 14 million during the 1980's, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.6 percent during this 20-year period. By the end of the projection period -- the year 2020 -- the nation is likely to have nearly as many employees as it had people in 1960.

- The overall growth in employment hides diverse movements in individual industries. In line with past trends, national employment declines are projected for agriculture, mining, communications, and transportation. However, the expected employment declines in mining and agriculture are likely to be much slower than since World War II, reflecting our expectation of a slowdown in the pace of improved mechanization and a simultaneous increase in demand for the resource-industry products.

  The prospect for expanding employment opportunities in construction and manufacturing appears very favorable at least over the next two decades. Specifically, in spite of expected rapid advances in productivity, employment in construction is projected to increase by more than three-fifths between 1960 and 1980, reaching a level of about six million by 1980 and more than twice this level by the year 2020. This increase is due to the stimulating effects of large increases in population and family formation, the desire for improved housing with higher incomes, the continuing mobility of population to urban centers, the large expected government outlays on social and overhead facilities, and the expanding private investment in plant.

Manufacturing employment should respond positively to the fairly sharp acceleration assumed for total output over the next two decades -- a projected output growth in excess of four percent per annum compared to the 3.7 percent for the postwar period. The projections indicate a manufacturing employment level of about 24 million by 1980 and 28 million by the turn of the century, compared with 17 million manufacturing employees in 1960. It should be noted that in spite of the accelerated pace projected for manufacturing employment gains over the past, these increases will nevertheless be below the rate of increase projected for the combined noncommodity producing sectors in the economy.

Of the roughly eleven million manufacturing employment increase expected between 1960 and the turn of the century, about two-thirds is likely to occur in durable manufacturing industries. Of the growth in durables, well over two-thirds is accounted for by electrical machinery (SIC 36) and transportation equipment, chiefly motor vehicles and parts (SIC 371). The other durable industries with relatively fast employment growth include instruments and ordnance. Among the nondurables manufacturing industries, tobacco, textile, petroleum refining, and leather are expected to experience absolute declines in employment, a continuation of past trends.

As in the postwar period, the bulk of future employment gains will come from the non-goods-producing sectors of the economy -- services, trade, Federal, and state-local government, and finance-insurance-real estate. Within this sector, employment in services is expected to show the largest increase -- a net addition of roughly nine million jobs between 1960 and 1980 and another 10 million between 1980 and the turn of the century. The increase in government employment is expected to be about eight million between 1960 and 1980, most of which is expected to originate in state and local governments as their concern with providing improved education, medical care, and other services to the growing population increases.1/ Transportation, communication, utilities, trade and finance employment is expected to grow at a slower pace than services with employment increasing by six million between 1960 and 1980 and another eight million to the year 2000.

1/ Public education employees have alternatively been classified in the services sector along with private education employees; and in the government sector along with other public employees. In this section of the report we consider public education employees in the government sector; in Sections IV-VI they are considered part of the services sector.

- The major water consuming and water polluting industries are chemicals, paper, primary metals, and food production. Together, these accounted for about 6.6 percent of total employment and 26 percent of manufacturing employment in 1960; by 1990, however, these industries are expected to account for less than six percent of total employment and roughly 23 percent of manufacturing employment. Overall employment in these industries is projected to grow by about 1.6 million persons between 1960 and 1990 -- with the food, paper and chemicals industries each showing about a 500 thousand increase in employment while the primary metals industry is projected to remain almost stationary. When considering the demands placed on water resources by these industries, it should be noted that the employment growth probably understates the increased water requirements. For output in these industries will increase at a much faster pace than employment and probably faster than savings in water use.

The Multi-State Economy

Having reviewed prospective developments in the national economy we can now turn to an examination of the prospects for the six state area in which the Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River Basins are located. For those who are interested, the following note summarizes the procedures for developing the state projections:

> The national projections serve as control totals, and are the point of departure for the development of individual state estimates. The projected state distribution of the major indicators reflects an iterative approach which explicitly considers economic-demographic interactions. Procedurally, the steps can be summarized as follows: State "closed" population (i.e., considering likely natural increase, but ignoring in-or outmigration) is estimated by age and sex, using trends in state-nation fertility and mortality relatives. State employment, by industry, is projected, by allocating national industry employments through the use of "differential and proportional shift" analysis -- i.e., evaluating each state's competitive potential and its share of slow or fast growing national industries. Trends in employment for non-goods industries are further evaluated in relation to expected state population trends. Future state labor force is then obtained by assuming unemployment rates for each state.
>
> A second estimate of population ("open population") is derived by using labor participation rates and state employment projections. As part of the participation rate analysis, special attention is given to "dependency" factors --

that is, special circumstances (such as a disproportionate share, say, of retired persons) which characterize the demographic trends of given states.

A first approximation of state in- or outmigration developed by taking the difference between "closed" and "open" population, is distributed by age and sex on the basis of modified historical trends and judgment. Overall net migration for given states is checked for reasonableness with past patterns. The final demographic and manpower estimates are established by successive refinement of open and closed population, using state-nation relatives in labor participation and unemployment rates as checks. The projected estimates of state personal income are derived from analyses of the industry distribution of state employment, the average employee compensation trends in these industries, and the interstate movements of personal income components.

The six states comprising the Chesapeake Bay-Susquehanna River Basin areas are not homogeneous units but differ in economic structure, stage of economic development, and their potential for economic growth. Maryland and Virginia are expected to experience above average economic growth over the next few decades, as they have done during the postwar years. In contrast, West Virginia has experienced actual declines in population, labor force, and employment during the postwar years, reflecting largely the state's specialization in slow-growing and declining industrial sectors -- chiefly coal mining; and, despite expected improvements in economic performance, the state is projected to continue to lag behind nearly all the states in the nation over the next two decades. Pennsylvania is projected to experience higher rates of population and employment growth than those achieved during the 1950-60 decade. This trend is based on the expectation of a considerable slowing down in the pace of net outmigration of workers which, in the past decade, resulted from the decrease in importance of coal mining and steel production, because of slow growth in markets and the introduction of labor saving devices. New York is expected to lag behind the rest of the nation in its rates of employment, population, and income growth over the next several decades, as has been its experience during the postwar years. The geographic redistribution of economic activity away from New York is due largely to the state's below average employment growth in such industry divisions as finance-insurance-real estate, services, and nondurable manufacturing, which play an important role in the state's economy. Moreover, despite a projected slower than national average growth in per capita personal income, New York will continue to have an average income well above the national norm. The same will hold true for the District of Columbia, which currently enjoys the highest per capita income among the 50 states in the nation.

The six state area as a whole is expected to continue to grow at a slower than national pace. Thus, while the area accounted for 21 percent of national population in 1960, it is expected to have 19 percent by 1990 and 17 percent by the year 2020. Similar trends are shown for personal income, employment, and labor force through 1990.

In absolute growth terms however, these are very substantial increases. Thus, by 1990 the six state area can be expected to have 53 million people, of whom 22 million will be in the work force, with 21 million actually employed, and earning $284 billion of personal income. These projections can be compared with the 1960 levels of 38 million people, 15.5 million in the labor force, 15 million employees, and $93 billion of personal income. On a per capita basis the multi-state area is expected to have a per capita personal income of about $5,390 by 1990 as compared with the national figure of approximately $5,165. This higher than national average is a continuation of past trends which is also projected to continue to the year 2020, although the difference between the national and multi-state per capita income is expected to diminish.

There are many other differences between the nation and the multi-state area. Male labor participation in the six state area is generally below that of the nation while female labor participation is slightly higher. Average wages and salaries per employee in the multi-state area have been and are projected to continue above those in the nation. Non-wage income generally comprises a slightly larger share of personal income in the six state area than in the nation.

Underlying such differences are differences in the industry employment mix. Both agriculture and mining, but particularly agriculture, are relatively less important in the six state area than in the nation. This, in part, accounts for the region's relatively high average earnings per employee. To balance this, manufacturing, services, finance-insurance-real estate, and transportation-communication-utilities employments are relatively more important in the six state area; while trade and government have about the same share of total employment in the region as in the nation.

As we look toward the future there appears to be a trend toward greater similarity in industrial structure between the nation and multi-state region (as there is indeed across the country). However, this is not true for the separate type of manufacturing industries, where the multi-state relative concentration on non-durables production is expected to continue.

An area's employment growth depends not only on the mix of industries which are active in the area but also upon how effectively each industry competes in national and regional markets. An area with a base of nationally declining or slow-growing industries is said to have an "unfavorable" industrial structure (industry-mix). Such an area has less opportunity for growth than an area which specializes in the nationally rapidly growing industries. At the same time, however, the area may have a competitive advantage (disadvantage) in the location of specific industries, i.e., an industry in an area grows more rapidly (less rapidly) than the corresponding industry in the rest of the country.

Despite a favorable industrial structure when considering all industries combined, there has been a significant redistribution of employment away from the multi-state region -- reflecting a loss in competitive advantages. Measured by total net shift, this employment redistribution is estimated at 1.6 million employees over the 1947-65 period. That is, if the region's employment had grown at the national pace it would have increased its employment by over one and a half million more than its actual increase. This in turn reflects the competitive disadvantage of the region in the location of each major industry division. If we consider only manufacturing, then the multi-state region displays not only a competitive disadvantage in each manufacturing industry, but as the result of above average specialization in nondurable industries, it is also expected to experience an unfavorable industrial structure over the next two decades.

No significant departure from the postwar trend is expected in the foreseeable future. Specifically, the multi-state area is expected to continue to have a relatively large share in the rapidly growing nongoods sectors, while its continuing inability to maintain a rate of employment growth commensurate with that for the rest of the country on an industry-by-industry basis and its unfavorable industry-mix within manufacturing will mean a slower than average total employment growth for the region over the next few decades.

In 1960, the major water consuming industries in the multistate area accounted for 7.5 percent of civilian employment and almost 30 percent of manufacturing employment -- slightly larger shares than those for the nation. However, following national trends these shares are expected to decline to 6.2 percent and 26 percent respectively. Overall multi-state employment in these water consuming industries is expected to reach 1.3 million by 1990, a gain of roughly 16 percent or less than half of the comparable growth rate projected for the nation during the same period.

III. PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

The selection of procedures for analyzing and projecting the economic and demographic characteristics of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay Basin areas was guided by the practical objective of providing sufficiently detailed information about those variables which are most useful to river basin planning. These include population, employment, income and labor force at varying levels of aggregation. In addition, we have been guided by the analytical objective that the procedures be consistent with the best current thinking on the forces which make for regional change. Operationally, we have selected a form of export-base analysis to incorporate this thinking into an approach which maintains reasonable consistency between the changes in the Basin area and other parts of the nation; between the past growth in the area and its future prospects; and among the various indicators within the area which define its progress. In order to implement these objectives, it is necessary to identify within the Basin areas economic subregions which represent meaningful geographic units for analysis.

Effective analysis of the subregions should recognize that each is different from the others, confronted by its own problems, and has differing capabilities which influence its prospects. These differences relate primarily to the basic resources and production facilities in the area, its structure of economic activity, and the characteristics of its population and work force.

It is not sufficient to identify such differences among areas. For, to a large extent, the prospects for a given area are determined by what happens in other areas and how the consequences of such external changes are transmitted to the area under study. There are several important methods of transmission which are closely interrelated. First, an area has trading relationships with other areas which are affected by market shifts and changes in production costs. Such changes can affect not only the types of goods and services which are produced for local consumption, destined for sales outside the area, or purchased from outside; but also affect the aggregate growth prospects for the area. Second, there are nationwide impluses which have a direct affect on specific areas, each of which is likely to be affected in differing degrees. For example, Federal economic policy with respect to promoting growth in employment and income will have differential consequences for each area; also, technological developments of new products or improved production processes will have fairly rapid effects on specific areas. Finally, there are migration relationships among areas which describe the movements of households and businesses from one area to another as they respond to differential economic opportunities among areas, and by their very response cause further changes in these geographical differentials.

The procedures used for this study are designed to take account of these various influences by introducing a series of successive analyses for differing levels of geographic areas. As we moved from one level to the next, account was taken of how differences among the areas were likely to create differential responses.

Starting with analyses for the nation as a whole we projected population, income, employment, output, and productivity. Underlying these projections are expectations with respect to changes in demand, technology, public policy, and so forth. We then examined how changes for each of the six states which include the Basin areas were likely to deviate from these nation-wide changes. For some changes, such as fertility rates, we assumed that the historical trend toward the changing national norm would continue. For other changes, such as specific industry employment growth, we took account of the states' past effectiveness in attracting the industry. For other changes, such as labor participation, we not only accounted for such generally pervasive trends as a rising participation for women, but related these to the effect of changing industry-mix on employment opportunities for women. And for still other changes, such as migration of households, we made certain that they were consistent with the resources and past experiences of the states.

The multi-state area represents a geographic unit which is closely related in two ways to the economic subregions within the Basin areas. First, the behavioral characteristics and resources of the subregions are "more like" those found in the multi-state area than in the nation. Second, to a large extent a subregion's markets, the places from which it purchases, and the places with which it competes for plants and households tend to be located in the multi-state area.

To define the subregion boundaries in a manner consistent with the requirements of the analytical procedure, several criteria had to be kept in mind: the region should provide the major source of jobs for households residing in the area; the region should provide adequate service and shopping facilities for local residents; the region should be sufficiently different from surrounding regions in its resources and other assets so that management is not indifferent as to whether it expands capacity in one or another region; finally, the region should be defined so as to permit a reasonably clear distinction between the industries which customarily engage in interregional trade and those which do not. Operationally, it was found that the most appropriate single measure to meet these criteria was the wholesale trade market area which is influenced by the geographic distribution of population, shopping, and production centers and the time-distance relationships among these centers.

The examination of the prospects for a given subregion began by asking how the employment in specific industries which sell outside the area is likely to change. Part of this change is determined by the prospects for that industry in the multi-state area, and part by the share of the multi-state change which would occur in the subregion. Since the multi-state industry employment projections are available from the multi-state analysis, we had to project the subregion's share. This was done by examining the 1950-60 trend in the subregion's share of multi-state employment in the industry. Since such analyses were conducted at a fairly detailed level (3-digit SIC) they implicitly include consideration of changes in the comparative costs of production among regions and in the geographic location of markets.

The employment analysis for industries not engaged in interregional trade, that is the residentiary industries serving households and business within the subregion, was made on a different basis. Generally, for each of these industries (again often on a detailed 3-digit basis) we established a relationship showing how much employment would be generated by a unit rise in subregion income. These relationships were derived from a cross-section analysis of 1960 data for the subregions. Thus, unless special circumstances dictated otherwise, the same relationship was used for a given industry in each subregion.

To use the regression equations it is necessary to project the income for each subregion. Part of this projected income was obtained from the wage and salary estimates derived from the interregional trade industry employment projections; another part was obtained from analyses of the non-wage and salary income, such as social security payments, unemployment insurance, property income, proprietor's income and payments to armed forces stationed in the area. However, the major portion of income received in a region is associated with employment in the residentiary industries themselves. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a system which permitted a simultaneous solution of the income and employment in a region's residentiary industries.

These projections of industry employment in each region are essentially estimates of the demand for labor under assumptions about productivity change, industry and geographic market changes, and geographically differential cost changes. If population changes in an area were solely a function of economic opportunity, then population could be projected by establishing a direct relationship between employment demand and population growth. That is, in- or outmigration of workers and their dependents could be used as a balancing force to establish a consistency between population and employment growth. However, since growth in a region's population is partly independent of economic opportunity, and indeed often creates such opportunities, it is necessary to take this into account.

We first projected the growth in a region's population (by age. sex, and color) which would occur if only natural increases (i.e., births less deaths) were accounted for. The fertility and death rate assumptions for each region were related to expected national trends. The labor force implied by the population estimate was then derived and compared with the employment demand estimate. Since male and female labor participation are significantly different, we estimated separately the employment demands and labor supply of each.

Large differences between the resulting demand and supply of labor estimates are to be expected and generally appeared in our results. There are adjustment mechanisms which would operate to bring the labor market into balance. These include changes in unemployment, changes in labor participation, shifts between male and female jobs, and finally in- or outmigration. In our model we have assumed that migration (kept within reasonable limits) would represent the final adjustment mechanism.

Having calculated the initial labor imbalance, we selected ranges of acceptable rates of unemployment, and labor participation, based on past experience and cross-section analysis among all the regions. When the labor imbalance was large we recalculated the labor supply by permitting the unemployment and labor participation rates to approach their limits. For example, if the calculated labor supply estimate exceeded the labor demand by more than some reasonable amount we changed the labor participation assumption to its lowest acceptable level.

For most regions, these adjustments were not sufficient to eliminate the unbalanced labor market situation. The estimated imbalance was frequently the result of inconsistencies in the demand for labor by sex. As the next approximation we adjusted the projected demands for males and females separately without changing the demand for total employment, but shifting the projected employment between the sexes on the basis of past trends.

Finally, the migration required to reduce the remaining labor imbalances was estimated. The net migration for males in the labor force age brackets was first estimated; the female labor migration was related to the estimate for males; the children below labor force age was related to the family size and fertility of female migrants; and the migration of older persons outside the labor force was based upon the past rates for these age groups within each subregion.1/

1/ It should be noted that in evaluating the labor-demand and supply imbalance account had to be taken of the fact that employment demand is on a job count basis while labor force is on a person basis; also that the labor force excludes those small numbers in the labor force who are over 69 (see footnote p. 21). This was done internally within the computer model which made the necessary adjustments automatically.

Historically, net migration estimates show a wide variation over time and among areas. In spite of this, the projected migration required to reduce the labor imbalance in some regions was out of line with past experience or expectations for the area. In such cases we reviewed our employment demand estimates to revise selected industry employment projections and carry through the implications for income, labor force, and population.

This basic model structure was first applied to develop the projections for 1970. The 1980 projections were then based on the same procedures, but using the additional 1970 results. Similarly, the 1990 projections used the 1980 estimates. Projections beyond 1990 were made in less detail both in terms of the final outputs as well as in the techniques adopted.

Included in the main text but not in this summary volume are projections of county population, selected industry productivity, and hydrologic area estimates for selected variables. A more detailed description of the methodological procedures used in this study are also provided in the main text.

IV. THE RIVER BASIN ECONOMIES

The River Basin projections have been obtained by aggregating the projections for the 18 economic subregions in the two River Basins. The projection procedures which we have adopted require that the River Basins be divided into geographic areas defined by specific economic criteria and that the analysis be made for each of these areas separately. Therefore, the substantive reasoning behind the projections is provided in Section V which discusses the prospects for each separate subregion with particular attention given to the important industries within each subregion. However, for descriptive purposes it is instructive to also examine the historical and projected trends for the combined and separate Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River Basins. Even though there are many significant differences in the prospects for the individual economic subregions, these differences are smaller between the regions within the same Basin than the differences between the Basins.

Combined Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River Basins

In recent years the combined Chesapeake-Susquehanna River Basin area has accounted for roughly one-fourth of the six state area employment, labor force [1] and population, and a somewhat higher share of personal income. However, the combined River Basins are expected to increase their importance as a source of growth within the multi-state area. From a current level of about 25 percent, the share of the Basins in the multi-state total civilian employment is expected to reach 30 percent by 1990 and to approach the 40 percent mark by the year 2020. Similar trends are indicated for the other related variables.

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[1] There are some definitional differences between the employment and labor force estimates shown for the nation and multi-state area and those shown for the Basin and economic subregion areas. The employment data in the nation and multi-state are on a person count basis while in the Basin and subregions the employment data are on a job count basis. Because of dual jobholding the Basin and subregion employment data are definitionally higher than the nation and multi-state data.

The labor force data in the nation and multi-state areas follow the customary definition of persons 14 years and over who are willing and able to work; in the Basin and subregion data, however, the labor force is defined as persons between 15 to 69. As a result the labor force for the Basin and subregions have a downward bias relative to the national and multi-state labor force; also, since persons over 69 have a relatively low labor participation it can be assumed that the labor participation rates shown for the Basin and its economic subregions have an upward bias relative to the national and multi-state labor participation.

Thus, while the multi-state area is expected to grow at a slower pace than that of the nation, the River Basins are projected to grow even faster than the national rate. Several factors lie behind this major conclusion. During the decade of the 1950's the Chesapeake Bay Basin grew at a substantially faster pace than the multi-state area as a whole. The major urban centers in the Chesapeake area -- Baltimore, D. C., Richmond, Norfolk -- have possessed either very diversified industrial structures or have included a large proportion of rapidly growing industries. This enabled them to absorb the shock of the slow economic growth which occurred during the latter part of the 1950's somewhat better than other places in the multi-state area. Because of the relative attractiveness of economic opportunity in these areas, outmigration was discouraged while inmigration from more distressed areas was encouraged.

Additionally, these areas have apparently not yet become so large and congested as to discourage the location of new capacity to the same extent as has occurred in the major metropolitan areas, such as New York and Pittsburgh. Since the large metropolitan areas comprise a large portion of the growth potential for the multi-state area, their sluggishness has redounded to the relative benefit of the Chesapeake Basin.

As we look toward the future we expect the difference between the Chesapeake Bay Basin growth and the multi-state region growth to decrease. Under conditions of generally high employment in the nation those subregions in the multi-state area which are outside of the Chesapeake Bay Basin can be expected to grow more rapidly than in the past. This will be particularly true in the dense metropolitan areas.

Thus, the Chesapeake Bay Basin prospects are expected to be an important factor in contributing to a faster pace of growth for the combined Basin than for the multi-state area.

The Susquehanna regions are also expected to grow faster than the multi-state area. However, the explanation for this lies with a different set of phenomena than for the Chesapeake region. The Susquehanna River Basin grew at a much slower pace than the multi-state area during the decade of the 1950's with net outmigration occurring in each of the subregions. This was in no small part attributable to declines in agriculture and mining, which were not replaced by new job opportunities because of slow general growth in the economy. In the future, however, the negative impacts of the declining resource industries will be relatively small. Manufacturing growth, however, will continue since the area is attractive to certain types of industries particularly those which can utilize less skilled labor. As a consequence export employment in the Susquehanna River Basin is expected to reverse its past decline, and thereby support the expected growth in noncommodity employment. In addition the noncommodity industries are expected to be encouraged by rising incomes and growing populations so that the Susquehanna subregions can support, to a greater extent than in the past, their own trade and service centers.

In absolute numbers the expected growth for the combined Basin area is quite impressive. From an 11 million population level in 1960 the combined Basin area is expected to reach 17 million by 1990 and 30 million by the year 2020 -- an average annual increase of about 1.7 percent. Most of this growth will come from natural increase rather than inmigration. A greater share of the growth will be in the younger and older age brackets than in the population of labor force age. In spite of this the dependency ratio (i.e., the total number of people supported by each employee) is expected to decline. This decline is also expected to occur nationally but not in the multi-state area. It is of additional interest to note that the dependency ratio for the combined Basin is generally higher than that for the nation and six state area.

The current labor force of four million is projected to pass six million by 1990.[1] Since the labor participation rate is expected to remain relatively constant the growth will come from increases in the population within the labor force age groups. Unlike the experience during the 1950's, more males are expected to be added to the labor force than females between 1960 and 1990. This phenomenon, which holds equally true for the nation and the multi-state region may be explained by two opposing forces -- a shift in the age groups in favor of those with very high labor participation which is partly offset by the secular decline in the male participation rates. The female participation is projected to continue to increase, although at a somewhat reduced pace. The female participation rate is generally higher in the combined Basin area than in the nation or multistate area, suggesting, perhaps, that the industries of importance in the Basin offer relatively a large number of opportunities for female employment. By 1990 women are expected to account for over 35 percent of the total civilian labor force in the Basin area.

The combined Basin personal income (expressed in constant 1960 prices) is expected to increase from its 1960 level of $23 billion to $90 billion by 1990 and $320 billion by 2020 -- an annual growth rate in excess of 4 percent; this is slightly above the projected national growth rate and substantially above the multi-state growth rate. Since population is expected to grow at an annual rate of about 1.7 percent, the annual rise in per capita income is projected at almost 2.5 percent -- above the growth during the 1950-60 interval. At this rate, per capita income will more than double between 1960 and 1990 and double again between 1990 and 2020. The actual figures projected are approximately $5,000 per capita in 1990 and $10,500 in 2020 as compared with almost $2,200 in 1960 and $1,800 in 1950. In spite of this substantial expected growth, the Basin per capita income continues below the national and multi-state levels. In 1960 it represented about 89 percent of the multi-state average. It increases to 92 percent by 1990 and 97 percent by 2020.

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[1] See footnote, p. 21.

It is surprising that while the combined Basin per capita income is below the multi-state average, the average wage and salary per employee is above that in the six state area. This can be attributed to two phenomena: first, as previously noted, the number of persons supported by a single employee in the combined Basin is greater than in the multi-state area; also the multi-state area receives a greater share of its personal income in the form of such non-wage components as property income and transfer payments than does the Basin.

From its level of 3.5 million jobs in 1960 the combined Basin employment is expected to reach six million by 1990 and pass ten million by the year 2020.1/ This represents a growth of almost 2 percent annually, which is faster than the growth of the past decade. About 50 percent of the multi-state employment growth between 1960-90 is expected to occur in the Basin, and this contribution may approach 55 percent over the 1990-2020 interval. Although currently only 24 percent of multi-state employment, by 1990 the combined Basin is expected to account for 30 percent and by 2020 over 35 percent.

A comparison of the trends for the separate industries in the combined Basin is also instructive. It should be noted that although this description of trends is in terms of broad industry groupings the projections were actually made in much greater detail, comprising about 160 industries at the 3-digit SIC level. It is also important to note that the Basin projections for agriculture, mining, lumber, wood products, and paper products were provided to the NPA by cooperating Federal agencies 1/ while the multi-state and national projections for these industries were made by NPA on somewhat different assumptions.

- Agriculture, retail trade, and transportation-communication-utilities each are expected to continue to show a higher share of total employment in the combined Basin than they show in the multi-state area. However, the employment shares for these sectors are projected to decline, as they have done in the past. Agriculture employment in the combined Basin is expected to continue its decline to 1980, but to increase modestly thereafter. Transportation-communication-utilities and retail trade are projected to increase their employment about one percent annually.

1/ See footnote p. 21.

- Mining is expected to continue to have about the same share of total employment in the combined Basin as it has in the multi-state area; and just as in the multi-state area the share is projected to decline. Indeed, over the coming decade the absolute number of employees in mining are projected to decline, although thereafter they show a modest rise.

- Wholesale trade, which historically has been relatively less important in the Basin than in the multi-state area, is projected to show an increase in its relative importance. The increasing relative importance of wholesale trade is measured by a two percent projected annual increase in its employment.

- Construction and finance-insurance-real estate are each expected to continue to be relatively less important in the combined Basin than in the multi-state area. Both are also rapidly growing sectors within the nation and the multi-state region. The two to three percent projected annual growth in employment for these sectors indicates that their relative importance in employment terms is increasing.

- Services currently account for about 23 percent of the combined Basin civilian employment, the same share as in the multi-state region but higher than its national counterpart.[2] The Basin is projected to experience above average growth in service employment so that by the year 1990 the share of this industry in total employment may reach 30 percent compared to 28 percent in the multi-state region.

- Government in the past has represented a higher share of employment for the combined Basin than it has in the multi-state area, primarily because the District of Columbia is in the Basin. Although the government share of employment in the combined Basin is projected to increase (with government employment growing at over two percent annually) the multi-state share of government employment is expected

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[1] The farming component of "agriculture, forestry and fisheries" was projected by the Economic Research Series of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; mining by the U. S. Bureau of Mines; and wood products and paper products by the U. S. Forest Service

[2] See footnote p. 11.

to increase still faster. This is the result of an expected slowdown in Federal government employment growth with the major impetus to growth arising from state and local government employment.[1]

- The manufacturing share of employment in the combined Basin is expected to remain below the multi-state share. With manufacturing employment projected to grow at less than one percent annually, the manufacturing share of employment in the Basin can be expected to decline. There are some very significant differences in the prospects for the various manufacturing industries in the Basin.

- Because of the strong growth potential for nonmanufacturing industries in the Basin, as well as across the country, manufacturing employment generally declines in relative importance. Only three manufacturing industries -- printing and publishing, rubber products, and electrical machinery -- can be expected to show a modest increase in their share of total employment in the combined Basin.

- In 1960 nondurables employment in the combined Basin was slightly more than half of manufacturing employment, while in the multi-state area it was exactly half. The projections for both regions show nondurables as declining in importance not only relative to total employment but in relation to manufacturing employment as well.

- Within nondurables the food, tobacco, rubber and leather industries are relatively more important in the combined Basin than in the six state area; the textile, apparel, paper, printing and publishing, chemicals, and petroleum refining industries are relatively less important when comparing the Basin to the multi-state area. Within the durables sector the ordnance, lumber, furniture, stone-clay-glass, and transportation equipment industries are relatively more important in the Basin than in the multi-state area; while the primary metals, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, electric machinery, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries are relatively less important.

- Among the nondurables the most important Basin industries in 1960 were food, textiles, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, and leather which together comprised almost

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[1] See footnote p. 11.

85 percent of nondurables employment or 45 percent of manufacturing employment. With the exception of textiles these industries continue to be the most important in 1990, although only paper, printing and publishing, and rubber show a substantial employment increase. These are also the industries which are important in the multi-state area with the exceptions that food and leather are relatively less important while apparel, and printing and publishing are relatively more important.

- Among the durables the most important Basin industries in 1960 were stone-glass-clay, primary metals, fabricated metals, non-electric machinery, electric machinery and transportation equipment which together accounted for 75 percent of durables employment or 35 percent of manufacturing. These industries retain their relative importance to 1990 with the exception of stone and primary metals which show little growth in employment. These same industries are also important in the multi-state area, with the exception that transportation equipment is relatively less important while primary metals and electrical machinery is relatively more important.

- The major water consuming industries in manufacturing -- chemicals, paper, primary metals, and food -- comprised about 7 percent of total Basin employment in 1960; this is expected to fall to 5 percent by 1990. Taken together these industries show about half a million increase in employment between 1960 and 1990.

The Chesapeake Bay Basin [1]

The Chesapeake Bay Basin included almost 70 percent of the combined Basin population in 1960, with somewhat smaller shares of labor force and employment. No significant change in these relationships is expected between 1960-90, although after 1990 the relative economic importance of the Chesapeake area is expected to decline slightly. Population growth in the Chesapeake Bay Basin was very rapid during 1950-60 decade, almost double the multi-state rate and roughly four times as high as the growth rate achieved in the Susquehanna Basin region. Our projections imply a continuation of these trends, although the differentials in the rates of population growth among the Basin areas are likely to narrow down considerably.

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[1] In this analysis the Chesapeake Basin is taken to include subregions 8 through 18, as shown in Section VI. Therefore some counties are included in the Chesapeake Bay Basin although they are located in the Susquehanna River Basin. This was done because these counties are, by economic criteria, associated with subregions which are included in the Susquehanna. Since they are relatively small counties, however, their trends will have little quantitative effect on the picture of the Chesapeake trends which is presented here. Also it should be noted that the Baltimore subregion is included in the Chesapeake even though much of the region's future water supply will probably come from the Susquehanna River. Because of its size, the inclusion of this region in the Susquehanna Basin may alter or modify the trend analysis (see p. 38).

The variations in population growth among these Basin areas are attributable primarily to migration differences. In the Susquehanna River Basin each of the economic regions has experienced net outmigration during the past decade; in the Chesapeake, however, the largest areas showed a net inmigration. This is explained in part by the relatively greater job opportunities in the Chesapeake; in part by the urban amenities offered by the three major urban clusters (Baltimore, District of Columbia, and Richmond) in the Chesapeake; and, in part, by the fact that these centers attracted nonwhite migrants from other areas within the South. The nonwhite share of the Chesapeake population passed 20 percent by 1960 and is expected to maintain that proportion.

In terms of the age distribution of the population we expect the older and younger age brackets to increase at a faster pace than the population in the labor force age groups, although we do not expect the same shift in population to occur in the nation or multi-state area. The Chesapeake shows, and is expected to continue to show that, on the average, each job supports about three persons in the population. This is a higher dependency ratio than those expected for the nation, multi-state area, or Susquehanna River Basin.

In absolute numbers the population within the Chesapeake Basin is expected to grow from the 1960 level of 7 million persons to 12 million by 1990 and 21 million by the year 2020 -- a growth rate averaging about 1.7 percent annually over this 60-year period.

The current Chesapeake Basin labor force of almost three million is projected to pass four million by 1990.[1] About 60 percent of this growth will be in the male labor force, indicating a slight rise in the share of women in the labor force. This occurs because of a projected slight rise in female labor participation and decline in male labor participation. Overall, the participation rate changes slightly indicating that the projected growth in labor force will be derived from the expected growth in population. However, the projections of the Chesapeake Basin labor participation are somewhat below the Susquehanna Basin projections, particularly for males. This, in part, explains the high dependency ratio expected for the Chesapeake. It is not clear why this should happen, although it is perhaps related to the high nonwhite population in the Chesapeake, since nonwhite males tend to have a lower labor participation than do white males.

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[1] See footnote p. 21.

The personal income received by Chesapeake residents (expressed in constant 1960 prices) is expected to increase from the 1960 level of $16.5 billion to $60 billion by 1990 and $220 billion by the year 2020. This represents an annual growth of almost 4.5 percent which is about the same as the national rate, above the multi-state rate, but below the Susquehanna rate.

With population projected to grow at about 1.7 percent annually, the annual rise in per capita income within the Chesapeake Basin is projected at about two and a half percent. This is well over the rate of growth which occurred during the 1950-60 decade. At this rate, per capita income can be expected to exceed $5,000 in 1990 and $10,500 in the year 2020, as compared with a level of $2,200 in 1960 and about $1,900 in 1950. Within the Chesapeake Basin, per capita income is expected to remain below the multi-state levels and above the levels within the Susquehanna Basin. However, since per capita income within the Chesapeake Basin is projected to grow at a slower rate than within the Susquehanna Basin, by the year 2020 the two Basins are expected to have virtually the same per capita incomes. Similarly, the expected rate of growth of per capita income within the Chesapeake Basin is slower than the national rate so that even though the Chesapeake per capita income has been higher than the national level, by 1990 we expect it to approach the national average.

The pace of growth of per capita income within the Chesapeake Basin is partially explained by what is projected for wage and salaries per employee in this Basin. Currently average wage and salaries within this area are above those in the nation, the multi-state area, and in the Susquehanna Basin. However, these wage and salary rates are expected to converge to the multi-state average by 1990. This is, in part, explained by a shifting industry-mix. The relative advantage of the Chesapeake Basin for high wage industries is expected to diminish, but its attraction for low skilled migrants and a corresponding relative advantage for low wage industries is likely to dampen its overall average wage growth.

Civilian jobs[1] within the Chesapeake Basin is expected to increase from 2.4 million in 1960 to four million by 1990 and reach seven and a half million persons by the year 2020.[1] This represents a rate of growth of about 1.9 percent annually, which is faster than the growth of the past decade in the Chesapeake, faster than the expected growth in the nation and multi-state area, but slower than the projected growth for the Susquehanna.

Overall employment growth in an area is dependent on divergent developments in export type industries and residentiary type industries. Export industries refer to those industries which tend to sell to customers outside the region. These usually include most of the commodity industries -- agriculture, mining, manufacturing -- but can include noncommodity sectors as well. As a consequence of increasing incomes and population concentration, and technological or managerial improvements permitting plant production to accommodate to small market sizes, the share of export industries in total employment tends to fall in most regions. Residentiary industries are those which find their household and business customers within the region under analysis. These are usually the noncommodity industries (although they might also include some manufacturing). The noncommodity share of employment throughout the nation is increasing, primarily because as incomes rise families tend to spend more on service type purchases, and also because productivity in these sectors increases at a slower rate than in commodity sectors.

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[1] See footnote p. 21.

Residentiary employment is affected by the growth in export industries since local income is created by the export industries which is then spent on residentiary services. As a result, even though the export share of employment tends to decline, its multiplier effect (summarized as the ratio of total employment to export employment) tends to increase.

In reviewing the Chesapeake Basin export employment we have defined it as the sum of the economic region export employment. This means that it includes not only the goods and services which are sold outside the Basin but also the interregional sales of these industries.

In 1950 Chesapeake export employment was almost 50 percent of total employment and then declined to slightly over 40 percent in 1960. By 1990 it is projected at 30 percent. These shares are below those for the Susquehanna Basin.

There was virtually no growth in export employment for the Chesapeake Basin between 1950-60 although, supported by increases in manufacturing and noncommodity exports, it is projected to grow at more than one percent annually in the coming decades. This is faster than the growth expected for the Susquehanna. Residentiary employment is projected to increase at over two percent a year, which is slower than the Chesapeake growth between 1950-60 and slower than the projected Susquehanna growth.

The export multiplier, of course, is expected to increase. From a level of one residentiary employee for every export job in 1950, it rises to 1.4 residentiary jobs in 1960 and is projected to increase to two residentiary employees for each export employee by the year 1990. These ratios for the Chesapeake Basin are somewhat higher than those for the Sucquehanna Basin and correspond to similar computations made for other areas in the country.

Significant redistributions among the industrial sectors are expected to accompany the increase in total civilian employment.

- Resource industries -- agriculture and mining -- are expected to account for a decreasing share of the Chesapeake total civilian employment, and this phenomenon holds true for all other areas. The adoption of labor saving technology and a relative shift of consumer demands toward services are the main factors behind the observed and prospective declines in the relative shares of resource industries. Agriculture currently accounts for a larger share of the Chesapeake Basin total employment than of the multistate region, and this is expected to be the pattern over the projected period.

- Construction employment is currently roughly 5 percent of civilian employment, about the same share as in the multistate area. With rising income, population, and urbanization, construction employment is expected to grow at 3 percent annually, reaching a level of 310,000 or roughly 7 percent of the Chesapeake civilian employment by 1990.

- The Chesapeake Basin has a smaller proportion of employment engaged in manufacturing than the multi-state average in both the historical and projected years. Of the roughly two million new jobs expected to be created in the Chesapeake Basin between 1960 and 1990, eleven percent may be provided by manufacturing, contrasted with about fourteen percent for the multi-state region. During the same period, however, the growth in the Chesapeake manufacturing employment is more than double the rate projected for the multi-state region, and this is in line with the historical record. Despite the relatively rapid pace of employment growth, manufacturing is expected to account for a declining share of the Chesapeake Basin total civilian employment. This phenomenon may be explained by above average productivity growth in manufacturing coupled with a secular shift in consumer expenditures toward services.

- Each of the Chesapeake Basin two-digit manufacturing industries, other than lumber, is expected to experience a higher rate of employment growth than its multi-state counterpart over the next few decades. The mix of the industry in the Chesapeake Basin may, nonetheless, continue to be less favorable than that of the multi-state region -- above average specialization in such declining or slow-growing manufacturing industries as tobacco, textiles, apparel, leather, stone, clay, glass, lumber, and primary metals.

- Nondurables are a relatively more important part of manufacturing in the Chesapeake Basin, than they are in the multi-state area. Within nondurables, food processing is the most important industry, followed by apparel, chemicals, and printing and publishing.

- The four major water consuming industries in the Chesapeake Basin accounted for 7.5 percent of total employment in 1960. With a relatively slow pace of employment growth expected, the combined share of these industries of the Chesapeake Basin civilian employment may decrease to 5 percent by 1990.

- The share in total employment of transportation-communication-utilities is projected to decline in the Chesapeake Basin just as it does in the nation and multi-state area. Unlike the multi-state region, however, the Chesapeake Basin may experience an absolute increase in transportation-communication employment during the projected period.

- Wholesale trade employment in the Chesapeake Basin is currently below the national and multi-state share.1/ The large areas in the Chesapeake, particularly the District of Columbia and Richmond, appear to have less wholesale trade activity than most urban areas of comparable size. To compensate for this imbalance, wholesale trade in the Chesapeake Basin has been projected to increase at an annual rate of almost 3 percent through 1990 causing its share in total employment to rise even though the corresponding national and multi-state shares are projected to decline.

- Retail trade is one of the most important sources of employment in the Chesapeake Basin; it accounts for almost 15 percent of total employment. This is a slightly larger share than found in the nation and multi-state area. 1/ Under conditions of relatively full employment and rising incomes, retail employment tends to increase at a slower pace than the other noncommodity sectors. This is in part because the relatively low wages in the retail trade sector make job openings less attractive. As a result the projections show a modest decline in the share of retail employment in spite of an absolute employment increase of almost two percent annually. However, because of the relatively large number of women seeking jobs in the Chesapeake, this relative decline is at a slower pace than found for the nation and multi-state area.

- Finance-insurance-real estate employment in the Chesapeake is less than four percent of total employment. This sector is expected to increase in relative importance, just as it does throughout the nation. However, we expect its relative importance to remain below the national share and

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1/ Because of classification difficulties it is possible that some wholesale employment in the Chesapeake was assigned to the retail sector.

substantially lower than the multi-state share, which is particularly high because it contains some national finance and insurance centers.

- Accounting for over one-fourth of employment in 1960 the services sector is currently the most important source of jobs.[1] Since the aggregate of services is also the most rapidly growing sector in the Chesapeake (as elsewhere) they are expected to account for 30 percent of employment in 1990 and roughly 40 percent by the year 2020, just about the same shares as occur in the nation and multi-state area. This overall growth in services, of 2.8 percent annually, hides many diverse movements in the various specific services which have been individually examined. (All educational employment, both public and private, has been included in the services sector in order to improve analysis; although this does not change the inter-area or trend comparisons it does show a higher share for services than is usually found in data series where public education is included in the government sector.)

- Government employment in the Chesapeake is expected to increase by less than two percent annually.[1] We expect its 1990 share of employment to be at its current level of 14 percent and rise slightly thereafter. This runs counter to the rising trends expected for the nation, multi-state, and Susquehanna areas. In part this can be attributed to the importance of the District of Columbia subregion since this subregion accounts for 70 percent of the government employment. Within the Chesapeake Basin we do not expect Federal employment to rise as rapidly as total employment. We do expect state-local government employment to rise rapidly (even though one of the most dynamic sources of growth -- teacher employment -- has been assigned to the services sector). As a result the government share of employment in the Chesapeake is expected to continue above the national and multi-state shares, even though the differential is expected to decrease.

1/ See footnote p. 11.

The Susquehanna River Basin [1]

The Susquehanna River Basin currently accounts for about 30 percent of the combined Basin population with somewhat larger shares for labor force and employment. No significant change in these relations is projected.

The Susquehanna population increased very slightly during the 1950-60 decade. Indeed, net outmigration occurred in each of the economic subregions of the area. However, the projections show a reversal of these migration trends with population increasing at a faster rate than is likely to occur for the nation and the multistate area. There is a three-fold explanation for this reversal of trend: First, the relative slow growth in employment opportunities during the latter part of the 1950's had a particularly hard impact within the Susquehanna Basin and encouraged outmigration. The projections showing a more prosperous national economy will tend to reverse this influence. Second, the decline of agriculture and mining, which have been relatively important in the past had a depressing effect. However, this is not expected to be of major importance for the future. Third, the subregions in the Basin are becoming large enough to support thriving trade and service centers, and are also favorably endowed with some manufacturing industries which are projected to grow rapidly within the nation.

Just as for the Chesapeake Basin, we expect the younger and older population groups in the Susquehanna Basin to increase at a faster pace than the population of labor force age. However, the number of persons supported by each job in the Susquehanna declines from 2.8 to 2.6 persons between 1960-90. These dependency ratios for the Susquehanna are about the same as for the nation, but below those for the Chesapeake Basin.

In absolute numbers the population within the Susquehanna Basin is expected to increase from 3.5 million persons in 1960 to 5.5 million by 1990 and 9.5 million for the year 2020 -- a growth rate of about 1.7 percent annually.

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[1] For purposes of this analysis the Susquehanna Basin is defined as including regions 1 through 7. It should also be noted that the Baltimore region (Region 8) has not been included in this analysis of the Susquehanna area though a substantial portion of its future water supply will probably be obtained from the Susquehanna River. Therefore, we have also remarked briefly on the trends of the Susquehanna Basin plus Baltimore (Regions 1 through 8) on pp. 39 to 41.

The 1960 Susquehanna Basin labor force of 1.5 million persons is expected to exceed two million persons by 1990.[1] As within the Chesapeake Basin, males will comprise about 60 percent of this increase, indicating a slight rise in the share of women in the labor force. This is consistent with a rise in the female labor participation rate and the relative constancy in the male labor participation rate. Since the overall labor participation rate increases slightly in the Susquehanna Basin the labor force growth is attributed to both increased population and greater participation in the work force.

The Susquehanna labor participation rate is projected to be above those expected for the nation, the multi-state area, and the Chesapeake. In part, this is explained by an expected substantial increase in the employment opportunities for women.

The personal income received by residents of the Susquehanna Basin (expressed in constant 1960 prices) is expected to increase from $6.5 billion in 1960 to $27 billion in 1990 and roughly $100 billion by the year 2020. This represents a quadrupling of personal income every thirty years. This rate of growth is not only faster than what has occurred in the past for the Susquehanna area, but is also faster than the expected rates for the nation, the multi-state area, and the Chesapeake.

With population projected to grow at about 1.7 percent annually, the annual rise in per capita income is expected to be around 3 percent. Again, this is a faster growth rate than has occurred in the past or than is expected for the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. At this rate, per capita income will increase from under $2,000 in 1960 to $5,000 by 1990 and $10,400 in the year 2020. In spite of these increases, per caita income within the Susquehanna Basin is projected to remain below the levels projected for the multi-state area and Chesapeake Basin.

The relatively rapid projected growth in Susquehanna Basin per capita income is related to an expected relatively rapid growth in wages and salaries per employee. This is partially attributable to a shift in the industrial composition towards high wage industries. Although average wages within the Susquehanna Basin are projected to increase faster than within the other areas, the level of Susquehanna Basin average wages will continue to remain below the national, multi-state, and Chesapeake Basin levels.

Civilian jobs within the Susquehanna Basin are expected to increase from 1.2 million in 1960 to over 2 million in 1990 and almost 4 million by the year 2020.[1] This represents an annual rate of growth of almost two percent which is much faster than the growth within the Basin in the past decade and also faster than the expected growth for the nation and multi-state area.

1/ See footnote p. 21.

Susquehanna export employment, which was about 55 percent of total employment in 1950, declined to 50 percent in 1960, and is projected to decline further to 35 percent by 1990. These shares are above those found for the Chesapeake Basin. 1/

Because of the sharp decline in mining, export employment in the Susquehanna declined between 1950-60. With an expected growth in manufacturing, export employment in the Susquehanna is projected to increase, although at the moderate rate of 0.5 percent annually over the coming decades. The growth in residentiary employment, however, is projected at almost three percent annually, which is much faster than during the 1950-60 decade, and is also faster than the expected growth in the Chesapeake area.

The export multiplier is projected to increase. From a level of 0.8 percent of a residentiary job for each export job in 1950, it rises to a one-to-one ratio in 1960, and by 1990 is projected to approach a two-to-one ratio. In spite of these increases the export multiplier within the Susquehanna Basin remains below that of the Chesapeake Basin, although it is roughly in line with similar computation made for other areas in the country. Evaluation of employment prospects can be better made with examination of the trends for specific sectors.

- The share of agriculture in total employment in the Susquehanna Basin is below the national share, but is above the shares found for the multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. Comprising 6 percent of employment in 1960 it is expected to drop to 3.5 percent by 1990 and to approach 2 percent by the year 2020. The number of agriculture employees is expected to continue to decline until the decade of the 1980's and rise modestly thereafter.

- Mining employment in the Susquehanna Basin has a greater relative importance than it enjoys in the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. In spite of this the considerable decline in mining over the last few decades has resulted in its becoming a very small employer even in the Susquehanna Basin. While it comprised 5.5 percent of civilian employment in 1950, by 1960 it was under 2 percent and is projected to continue to fall to below 1 percent by 1990. A continued decline in number of mining employees is projected to 1970, with a very slight increase thereafter.

- Construction employment in 1960 was about 4 percent of total employment, below the share within the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. However, with rising incomes

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1/ See pp. 29-30 for an explanation of export and residentiary industries.

we expect construction employment to increase at a rate of almost 3 percent annually, bringing the construction share of employment in the Susquehanna Basin closer to the levels of the share of the Chesapeake Basin -- 6 percent by 1990 and to 7.5 percent by the year 2020.

- Transportation-communication-utilities are expected to decline in their share of total employment, just as they have done in the past, and as are expected for the nation, multistate area and the Chesapeake Basin. However, since the number of employees is expected to increase by over 1 percent annually, this relative decline in importance is slower in the Susquehanna than in the other areas -- changing from 7 percent of employment in 1960 to 6.5 percent in 1990.

- Wholesale trade employment in the Susquehanna Basin in 1960 was about the same, 3.5 percent of total employment, as in the Chesapeake. This share is projected to increase to 5 percent by the year 1990 and to remain stationary thereafter. Although wholesale employment is currently less important in the Susquehanna Basin than in the multi-state area the projected trends make the differences between the Susquehanna Basin and multi-state shares quite negligible.

- Retail trade in 1960 accounted for 15 percent of the Susquehanna Basin employment, a somewhat larger share than found in the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake. Unlike the nation and multi-state area shares which are projected to decline to 1990, the Susquehanna Basin share is projected to remain stable to 1990 and decline thereafter. This indicates a retail employment annual growth rate of about 2 percent to 1990 and about 1 percent between 1990 and 2020. It is expected that, in addition to income increases, the relatively high female labor participation in the Susquehanna Basin will be a factor in sustaining retail employment growth.

- Finance-insurance-real estate employment in the Susquehanna Basin is about 2.5 percent of total employment, below the shares found for the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. Although rising, the Susquehanna share is expected to remain below that of the other areas. The relatively low employment in this sector is attributable to the relatively low per capita incomes in the Susquehanna area and to the fact that Susquehanna residents tend to obtain these services from the nationwide companies found in large urban areas rather than from local establishments.

- The service sector accounted for almost 20 percent of the employment within the Susquehanna Basin during 1960, which is about the national share but below the shares in the multi-state area and Chesapeake Basin.[1] Just as for these other areas, the Susquehanna share is projected to increase. With services employment growing at over 3 percent annually it will reach 30 percent of total employment by 1990 and approach 45 percent by the year 2020. This growth is faster than that expected in the multi-state area and the Chesapeake. The relative importance of services in the Susquehanna will go above the Chesapeake Basin and multi-state and national shares after 1990. However, the employment in specific types of service industries in the Susquehanna Basin is likely to emphasize the relatively low wage industries.

- Government employment in the Susquehanna Basin is very low; in 1960 it accounted for 5 percent of civilian employment while the comparable figures were 14 percent in the Chesapeake Basin and 9 percent in the multi-state area.[1] These same relationships are maintained in the projections, with the Susquehanna Basin share increasing to 5.5 percent by 1990 and approaching 7 percent by the year 2020. The relatively small importance of government in the Susquehanna Basin is attributable to the fact that it includes primarily local government employment, since there is very little Federal government employment in the area. (It will be recalled that public and private education employment has been assigned to the service sector.) Since local government is expected to be a dynamic sector in the coming decades, the projected growth rate of government employment within the Susquehanna Basin of about 2.5 percent annually is relatively rapid in spite of the small number of such employees.

- The manufacturing share of employment in the Susquehanna Basin is greater than the shares found for the nation, multi-state area, and the Chesapeake Basin. These relationships are expected to continue into the future. Following the nationwide trends, the share of manufacturing in total employment within the Susquehanna Basin falls from 35 percent in 1960 to 25 percent by 1990 and 16 percent by the year 2020. This represents a growth rate in manufacturing employment of about 0.5 percent annually -- an increase of almost 30,000 employees per decade.

  Just as for the multi-state area, manufacturing employment in 1960 is allocated about equally to durables and nondurables production, although by 1990 durables are expected to account for about 60 percent of manufacturing.

- Within nondurables, food, textiles, apparel, and leather are the most important industries accounting for about 40 percent of manufacturing employment in 1960 and about 30

1/ See footnote p. 11.

percent in 1990. The tobacco, textiles, apparel, chemicals, and leather industries are projected to decline in number of jobs. Unlike the Chesapeake Basin, some of the relatively important industries are projected to show employment declines. This, however, is partially compensated for by the rapid growth of the paper, printing and publishing, and rubber industries.

- Durables employment in the Susquehanna Basin is expected to decline from 18 percent of total civilian employment in 1960 to 14 percent by 1990. These shares are substantially above those found for the multi-state area and Chesapeake Basin. The Susquehanna Basin is fortunate that its most important durables industries are nonelectrical machinery and electrical equipment, which together accounted for 20 percent of manufacturing in 1960, as compared with below 10 percent in the Chesapeake Basin. These industries are projected to grow at twice the total manufacturing rate so that by 1990 they will account for 22 percent of Susquehanna Basin manufacturing. Lumber, furniture, stone, primary metals and miscellaneous manufacturing which are of moderate importance in the Susquehanna Basin are expected to remain constant or decline in number of employees. The remaining durables industries -- ordnance, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment -- are projected as the most rapidly growing industries in the Susquehanna Basin, although their weight in total manufacturing is relatively small.

- The four major water consuming industries in the Susquehanna Basin account for almost 7 percent of total employment in 1960 and 4.5 percent in 1990. This is somewhat below the Chesapeake Basin shares, primarily because the share of the chemical industry in employment is very low. Like the Chesapeake Basin, the Susquehanna Basin is projected to show a modest rate of employment growth in these water consuming industries.

What trends are observed when the Susquehanna Basin is enlarged to include the Baltimore subregion? The following are among the significant highlights:

- Total civilian jobs in the Susquehanna -Baltimore region is projected to grow from the 1960 level of 1.9 million to roughly 3.4 million in 1990; this represents an average annual rate of growth of 1.9 percent, slightly higher than the rate of growth expected for the Susquehanna region exclusive of the Baltimore subregion. Compared to the experience of the last decade, these projections imply a narrowing of the differences in employment growth between the two regions.

- Agriculture and mining play a less important role in the economy of the Susquehanna Basin including Baltimore than they do in the Basin which excludes the Baltimore subregion. In 1960, for example, these resource industries accounted for six percent of the civilian employment in the Susquehanna-Baltimore region compared with eight percent for the Susquehanna Basin alone. The progressive decrease in the relative importance of the resource industries explains some of the projected narrowing of the employment growth differentials between the two regions alluded to above.

- Unlike resource industries, construction, trade, finance-insurance-real estate, services, and government each account for a larger share of the Susquehanna-Baltimore region employment than they do of the Basin exclusive of the Baltimore subregion. The combined shares of these industries were estimated at 53 percent of the Susquehanna-Baltimore region in 1960 compared to 48 percent in 1950; the comparable shares in the Basin exclusive of the Baltimore subregion were 49 percent and 43 percent, respectively. The expected growth in population and per capita personal income along with the progressive shift of consumer expenditures in favor of services may mean significant increases in the relative shares of these noncommodity industries over the next several decades. This is expected to be the experience in other areas. Of these industries, services per se are by far the most important, accounting for about one-fifth of the Susquehanna-Baltimore employment in 1960; this share is projected to approach two-fifths by the 2020.

- Manufacturing currently accounts for roughly one-third of the enlarged Susquehanna-Baltimore region employment, somewhat lower than its counterpart in the Basin exclusive of the Baltimore subregion. In both areas, however, manufacturing is projected to account for a declining share of total employment, reflecting higher than average productivity improvements and changes in consumer demand.

- Nondurable industries accounted for 47 percent of manufacturing employment in the Susquehanna-Baltimore region in 1960; the share is expected to decrease to roughly 42 percent by 1990. Within nondurables, apparel is the most important source of employment, followed by processed food and leather products.

- Transportation equipment is expected to be the fastest growing durable manufacturing industry in the Susquehanna-Baltimore region followed by ordnance, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery. Employment in these industries is projected to total 240,000 in 1990 compared with a 1960 level of 140,000. We have projected absolute employment declines in the lumber and stone-clay-glass industries, a continuation of past trends.

- The Susquehanna-Baltimore population increased by about 11 percent last decade, reaching a level of 5.3 million in 1960. This was roughly the same rate of growth experienced by the Chesapeake-Susquehanna six state region, and double the rate achieved by the Susquehanna Basin exclusive of the Baltimore subregion.
- Our projections imply very rapid rates of population growth for the two Susquehanna regions, with each increasing at roughly 17 percent per decade between 1960 and the turn of the century. With the progressive decline in the relative importance of resource industries and the simultaneous rapid increase in the employment opportunities in the noncommodity sectors, substantial gains of population are likely through net inmigration in both Susquehanna regions. This is in contrast to the experience of the last decade when the Susquehanna Basin exclusive of Baltimore experienced substantial population losses through net outmigration.
- The growth in employment coupled with a relatively rapid pace of average employee compensation growth will mean substantial gains in the level of personal income of the Susquehanna-Baltimore region's residents. From a 1960 level of $21.7 billion in 1960, the region's constant dollar personal income is expected to reach $44 billion by 1990 and $160 billion by the year 2020. The implied rate of growth surpasses that projected for the nation, the multistate region, or the Chesapeake Basin region.

V. ECONOMIC SUBREGION PROFILES

In this section we will summarize the prospects for each of the seven economic subregions which comprise the Susquehanna Basin and the eleven subregions which comprise the Chesapeake Bay Basin. These trends should be evaluated not only in the context of the reasonableness of the quantities which have been projected but also in terms of the analytical procedures upon which they are based.[1]

For each subregion we will first describe some of its important physical characteristics. We will then present the significant past and projected trends in population, income, and labor force. We will then discuss the relationships among these variables in the subregion and compare them with national, multi-state or Basin trends. The accompanying map shows the location at each region, while Table 8 in Section VI shows the counties included in each region.

In explaining the forces behind the prospective developments for each subregion we are interested in two related phenomena. We should, first, explain the reasons for change in the structural relationships in the subregion. For example, if per capita income is expected to grow relatively rapidly, this can be "explained" by such factors as an expectation of rapid growth in average wage and salaries, or increase in labor participation, or slow growth in the number of children, or rapid rise in income transfers to the aged. Such "explanations" are provided in the subregion profiles but are not sufficient. For lying behind these forces are still other factors determining their trends.

Probably the most significant factor is the expectation for employment (job) opportunities in the subregion. These expectations are, of course, influenced by the forces mentioned above in a continuous feedback process. But more importantly they determine the trends in these forces. Employment developments not only affect the structural relationships in the subregion but in a very real sense they determine the overall "size" of the regional economy, and whether the subregion will change its size at a pace significantly different from other subregions.

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[1] The trends described for each of the subregions in this section of the report are based on the Summary Tables shown in Section VI. A brief description of the definitions for each of the various indicators is provided in the introduction of Section VI. (p.99) It should be particularly noted that Basin and subregion employment data are on a job count basis, while national and multi-state employment are on a person count basis; that regional labor force data include persons in the labor force from ages 14 to 69; that public education employees are included in the services industry and not in the government sector.

Therefore, we also seek an explanation for likely employment developments for specific industries. One type of explanation would be a very detailed one which would relate to the experience and expected opportunities for specific plants. We have not attempted such an explanation. Rather we have tried to show how the prospects for important industries in the subregion are related to prospects for comparable industries in the multi-state area. That is, we have explained the competitive shift effects, particularly for export type industries. We have proceeded then to explain the prospects for residentiary industry employment in terms of export employment, income, and population developments.

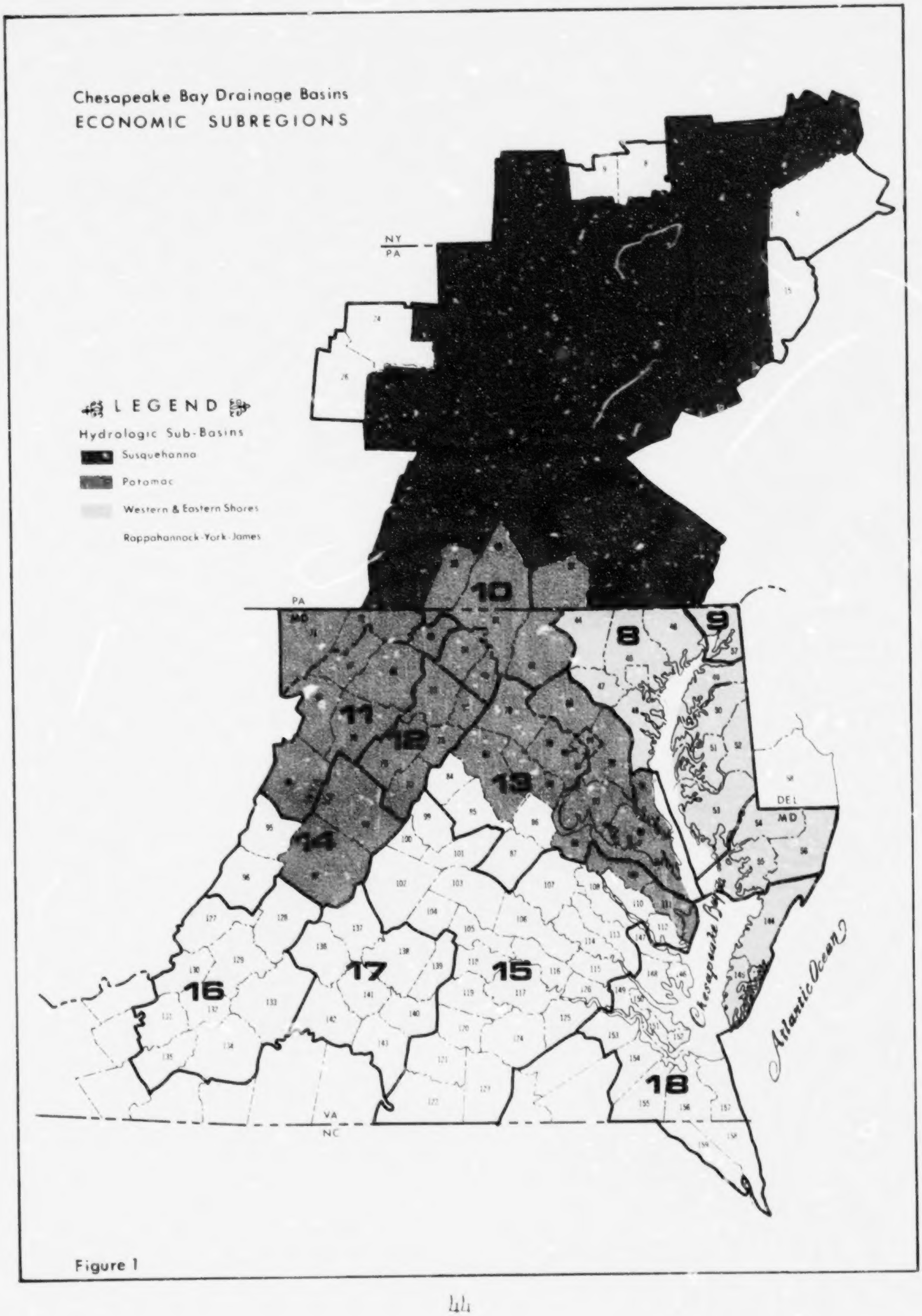

Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basins
ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS
LEGEND
Hydrologic Sub-Basins
Susquehanna
Potomac
Western & Eastern Shores
Rappahannock-York-James
NY
PA
PA
MD
DEL
MD
VA
NC
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean

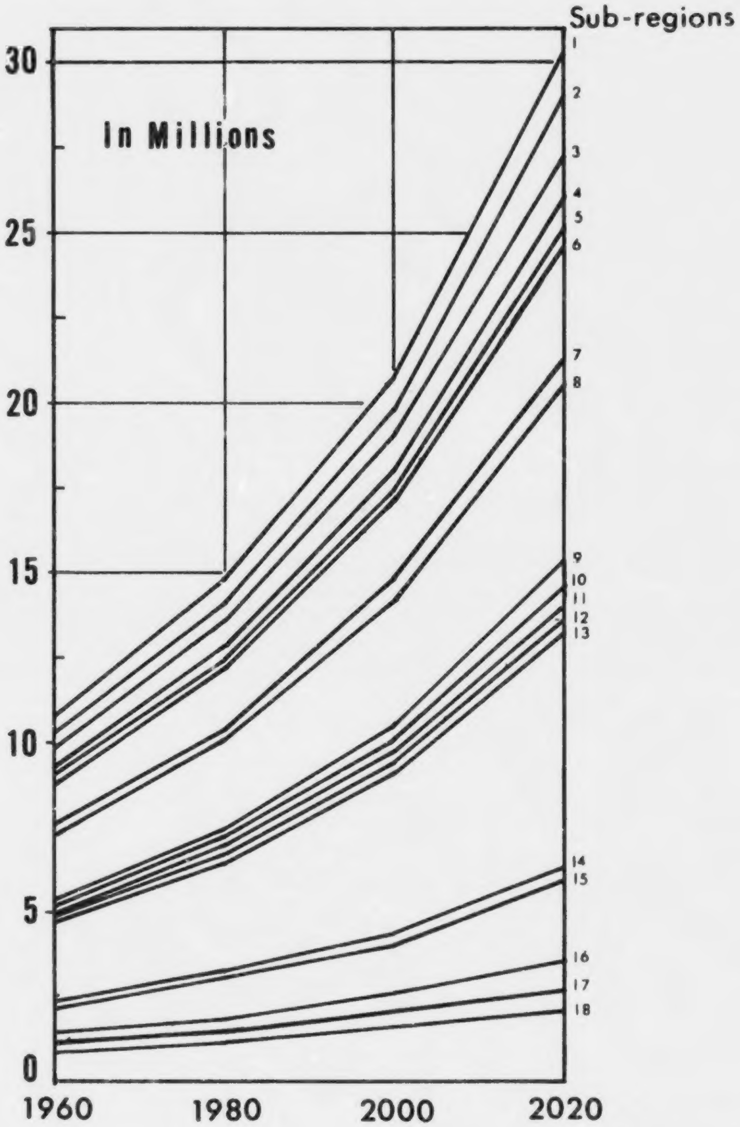
Figure 1

INDEX OF COUNTIES
CHESAPEAKE BAY DRAINAGE BASINS

1. Otsego, N. Y.
2. Chenango, N. Y.
3. Cortland, N. Y.
4. Tioga, N. Y.
5. Broome, N. Y.
6. Deleware, N. Y.
7. Susquehanna, Pa.
8. Tompkins, N. Y.
9. Schuyler, N. Y.
10. Steuben, N. Y.
11. Chemung, N. Y.
12. Bradford, Pa.
13. Tioga, Pa.
14. Potter, Pa.
15. Wayne, Pa.
16. Lackawanna, Pa.
17. Wyoming, Pa.
18. Luzerne, Pa.
19. Sullivan, Pa.
20. Lycoming, Pa.
21. Clinton, Pa.
22. Centre, Pa.
23. Union, Pa.
24. Elk, Pa.
25. Cameron, Pa.
26. Jefferson, Pa.
27. Clearfield, Pa.
28. Snyder, Pa.
29. Juniata, Pa.
30. Northumberland, Pa.
31. Montour, Pa.
32. Columbia, Pa.
33. Perry, Pa.
34. Dauphin, Pa.
35. Lebanon, Pa.
36. Cumberland, Pa.
37. Adams, Pa.
38. York, Pa.
39. Lancaster, Pa.
40. Blair, Pa.
41. Huntingdon, Pa.
42. Mifflin, Pa.
43. Bedford, Pa.
44. Carroll, Md.
45. Baltimore, Md.
46. Harford, Md.
47. Howard, Md.
48. Anne Arundel, Md.
49. Kent, Md.
50. Queen Annes, Md.
51. Talbot, Md.
52. Caroline, Md.
53. Corchester, Md.
54. Wicomico, Md.
55. Somerset, Md.
56. Worchester, Md.
57. Cecil, Md.
58. Sussex, Del.
59. Fulton, Pa.
60. Franklin, Pa.
61. Washington, Md.
62. Frederick, Md.
63. Jefferson, W. Va.
64. Berkley, W. Va.
65. Morgan, W. Va.
66. Hampshire, W. Va.
67. Mineral, W. Va.
68. Grant, W. Va.
69. Pendleton, W. Va.
70. Hardy, W. Va.
71. Garrett, Md.
72. Allegany, Md.
73. Frederick, Va.
74. Clarke, Va.
75. Warren, Va.
76. Shenandoah, Va.
77. Page, Va.
78. Loudoun, Va.
79. Fairfax, Va.
80. Arlington, Va.
81. Alexandria, Va.
82. Prince William,Va.
83. Fauquier, Va.
84. Rappahannock, Va.
85. Culpeper, Va.
86. Stafford, Va.
87. Spotsylvania, Va.
88. King George, Va.
89. St Marys, Md.
90. Charles, Md.
91. Calvert, Md.
92. Prince Georges,Md.
93. Montgomery, Md.
94. Washington, D.C.
95. Highland, Va.
96. Bath, Va.
97. Augusta, Va.
98. Rockingham, Va.
99. Madison, Va.
100. Greene, Va.
101. Orange, Va.
102. Albemarle, Va.
103. Louisa, Va.
104. Fluvanna, Va.
105. Goochland, Va.
106. Hanover, Va.
107. Caroline, Va.
108. Essex, Va.
109. Westmoreland, Va.
110. Richmond, Va.
111. Northumberland, Va.
112. Lancaster, Va.
113. King and Queen, Va.
114. King William, Va.
115. New Kent, Va.
116. Henrico, Va.
117. Chesterfield, Va.
118. Powhatan, Va.
119. Amelia, Va.
120. Nottoway, Va.
121. Lunenburg, Va.
122. Mechlenburg, Va.
123. Brunswick, Va.
124. Dinwiddie, Va.
125. Prince George, Va.
126. Charles City, Va.
127. Alleghany, Va.
128. Rockbridge, Va.
129. Botetourt, Va.
130. Craig, Va.
131. Montgomery, Va.
132. Roanoke, Va.
133. Bedford, Va.
134. Franklin, Va.
135. Floyd, Va.
136. Amherst, Va.
137. Nelson, Va.
138. Buckingham, Va.
139. Cumberland, Va.
140. Prince Edward, Va.
141. Appomattox, Va.
142. Campbell, Va.
143. Charlotte, Va.
144. Accomack, Va.
145. Northampton, Va.
146. Mathew, Va.
147. Middlesex, Va.
148. Glouchester, Va.
149. James City, Va.
150. York, Va.
151. Warwick, Va.
152. Hampton, Va.
153. Surry, Va.
154. Isle of Wright, Va.
155. Nansemong, Va.
156. Norfolk, Va.
157. Princess Anne, Va.
158. Currituck, N. C.
159. Camden, N. C.

Figure 2

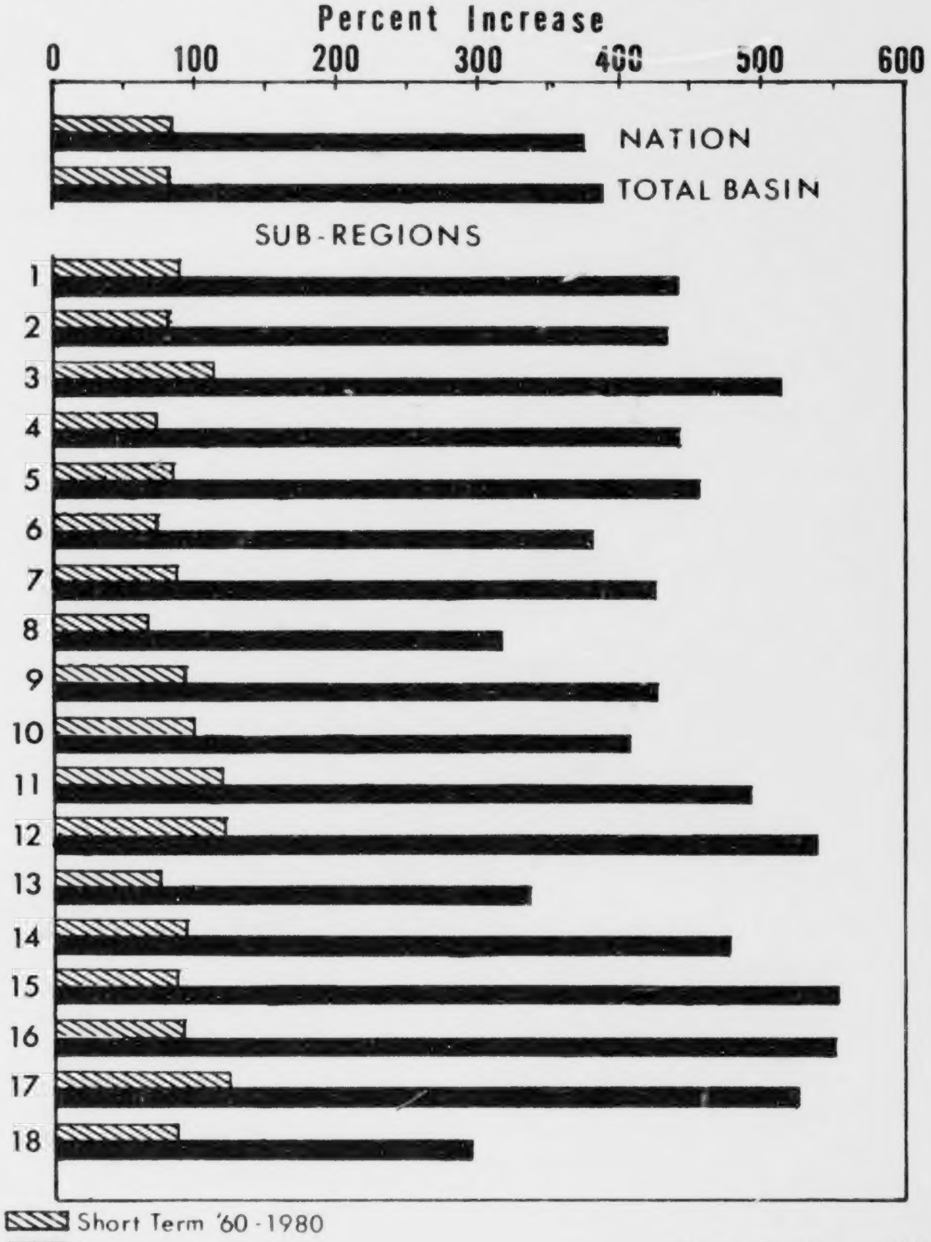
Population (CUMULATIVE)



Data: See Page 145

Figure 3

Growth in Per Capita Income

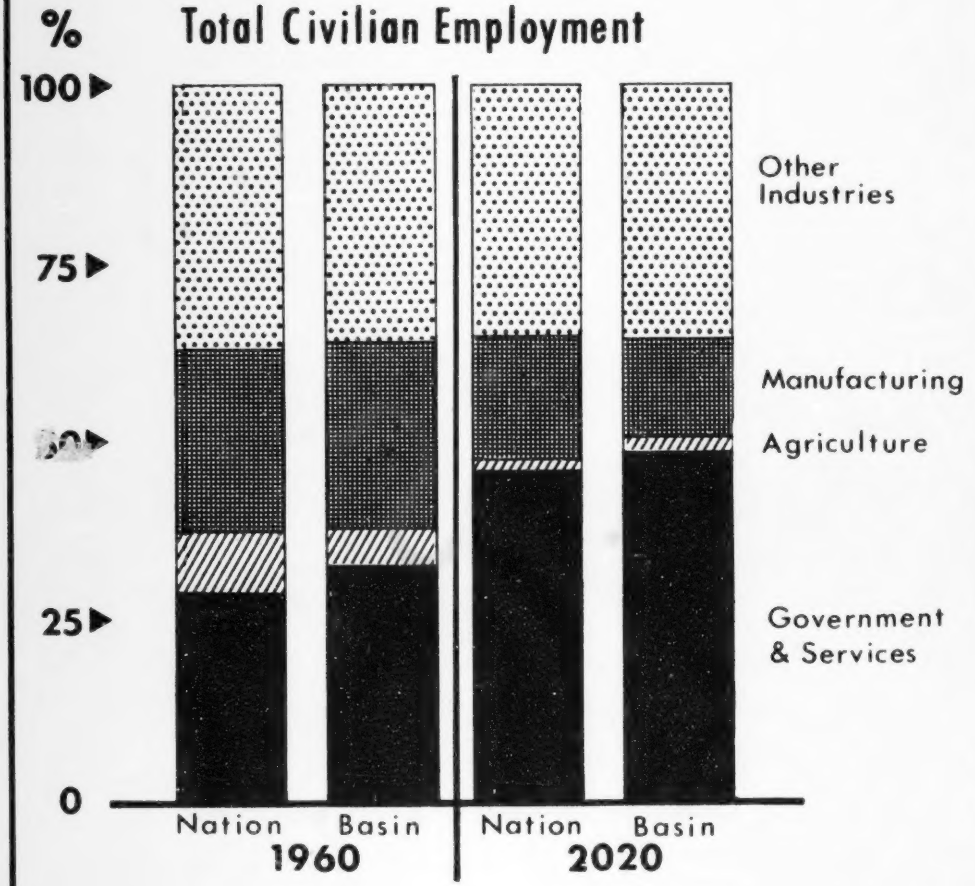


Data: See Page 148

Figure 4

Major Employment Distribution

Nation and Total Basin



Data: See Pages 111-120

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 1 -- THE BINGHAMTON SUBREGION

The Binghamton subregion is located in the northeastern part of the Susquehanna Basin. It includes six counties in New York (Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, and Tioga) and one Pennsylvania county (Susquehanna). The population in 1960 was 460,000 persons and is projected to 775,000 by 1990 and 1.5 million by the year 2020.

The area is well endowed with agricultural and forestry lands, while only a small proportion of the subregion is urbanized. Population densities are low with the major population concentration in the Binghamton area. The subregion, particularly the western part, is improving its rail and highway system, connecting cities within the area as well as providing good connections to major centers in the east and west.

The subregion's population increased by about 10 percent during the last decade, reaching a level of 465,000 in 1960. This was about the same rate of growth as that in the six state region, but double that of the Susquehanna Basin. The lack of adequate employment opportunities was the principal factor behind the relatively sluggish population growth.

The population growth is likely to accelerate over the coming decades. As job opportunities become more plentiful, a net inmigration to the subregion when added to the natural increase is expected to result in a population growth of almost two percent annually. This is somewhat higher than the average growth in the Susquehanna Basin and considerably above the multi-state growth.

Accompanying this population growth, the labor force is likely to increase at about two percent annually. This is influenced not only by the growth in the population of labor force age but also by the slightly rising labor participation rate. Indeed, the Binghamton subregion has, and is expected to continue to have, the highest labor participation of all the subregions examined, and substantially above the national average. This high participation rate occurs for both males and females.

Both the total and per capita personal income are projected to grow faster than those in the multi-state area and at about the same rate as those in the Susquehanna River Basin. The 1960 level of per capita income was $2,000 and is projected to reach $5,000 by 1990 and $10,800 by the year 2020. These levels are above those for the Susquehanna River Basin. By the year 2000 they are expected to surpass the national average, although remaining below the multi-state average income per capita. This growth in per capita income is largely influenced by the rapidly increasing average wages and salaries per employee as the subregion's employment shifts to high wage sectors.

Civilian employment in the subregion is projected to grow at a pace faster than two percent annually between 1960 and the turn of the century. This is a more rapid growth than we expect for the rest of the Susquehanna River Basin and is also more rapid than the nation and multi-state area. With 166,000 employees in 1960, the subregion is projected to have over 300,000 by 1990 and over 600,000 by the year 2020.

From the level of roughly 85,000 in 1960, regional export industries' employment is projected to reach almost 110,000 by 1990. This represents an average annual growth rate of about one percent, well over the growth rate expected for the Susquehanna Basin, and lending support to the roughly three percent annual rate of increase in residentiary industry employment expected for the Binghamton subregion. The export multiplier (i.e., total employment divided by export industry employment) is expected to increase from a current level of 2.0 to about 2.9 in 1990; it must be emphasized, however, that the subregion's export multiplier is about the same as that for the Susquehanna Basin, in both the current and projected years.

Agriculture employment is no longer important in the subregion, although its sharp decline between 1950-60 explains a large part of the slow employment growth during that decade. The major agriculture activity is dairy farming with the New York metropolitan area constituting a major market center. By 1990 agriculture employment is expected to account for less than five percent of the subregion's civilian employment.

Mining is even more unimportant in the subregion, comprising less than half of one percent of total employment. What mining there is consists of sand and gravel type operations for local construction activity.

With mining and agriculture being relatively insignificant, the major export activity in the subregion relates to manufacturing production. Manufacturing employment which was almost 40 percent of total employment in 1960 is projected to fall to 30 percent by 1990 and to approach 20 percent by the year 2020. In spite of these declines, the manufacturing share of employment remains much higher in the subregion than it is in the nation, multi-state area, and the Susquehanna River Basin. Most of the manufacturing activity tends to be concentrated in Broome county.

Of particular importance in the area is leather production (particularly shoes) and nonelectric equipment. Employment in the subregion's leather industry is expected to decline much more rapidly than in the multi-state area, as the subregion's competitive effectiveness continues to fall. This decline in employment, however, will be compensated by an equal increase in the number of nonelectric equipment employees over the 1960-90 interval. These increases result from an expected strong growth for the multi-state industry while the subregion maintains its attraction for expanding capacity. Electrical equipment employment, although of only moderate importance in 1960, is expected to be a major source of manufacturing growth over the coming decades.

Because of the high manufacturing share in total employment, the noncommodity producing sectors in the Binghamton subregion are of relatively less importance than in the nation, multi-state or Susquehanna areas. This, of course, does not impede its expected growth in employment which is faster than that for the Susquehanna area as a whole. This growth of about three percent annually will bring the share of noncommodities in total employment to about 65 percent by 1990. Of particular importance to the area is retail trade employment which is expected to maintain its 15 percent share of total employment at least through 1990, and services which are expected to increase at an annual rate of over three percent and grow to 30 percent of employment by 1990. Growth in these sectors is related to the growth in income and population in the region which expands at a faster pace than in the multi-state area. The other noncommodity sectors also tend to grow at a relatively fast pace, even though construction, wholesale trade, finance, and government continue to have a relatively low share of total employment.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 2 — THE ELMIRA SUBREGION

The Elmira subregion is located in the northern end of the Susquehanna River Basin and includes four counties in New York (Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, and Tompkins) as well as three counties in Pennsylvania (Bradford, Potter, Tioga). The population in 1960 was almost 400,000 persons and is expected to increase to 700,000 by 1990 and 1.3 million by the year 2020.

The subregion includes a considerable amount of forest and crop land with a relatively small urbanized area. The dense urban areas are found in Chemong and Steuben Counties. The subregion has a well developed transportation system including good rail, air, and highway connections to the population centers in the Northeast.

In the 1950-60 decade, the subregion's population increased at less than one percent annually, faster than the rate for the Susquehanna River Basin but slower than those in the nation or multi-state area. The population growth was accompanied by a substantial net outmigration, particularly in the labor force age groups. The economic problems which encouraged outmigration occurred in both the urban and rural areas.

We expect this outmigration to be reversed in the coming decades, with the subregion's population growing at about two percent per year. This is faster than the rates expected for the nation, the multi-state area, and the Susquehanna River Basin.

Accompanying this population growth will be an annual labor force increase of less than two percent resulting from both the population growth and a rising labor participation rate. The participation rate in the subregion is expected to be about the same as for the Susquehanna River Basin as a whole, which means that it will be higher than the national and multi-state rates. However, while the subregion's male participation will be higher than the Susquehanna River Basin average, the female participation is expected to be the same in 1970 and lower thereafter.

While total personal income is expected to increase at a slightly faster pace than in the Susquehanna River Basin, per capita personal income is projected at about the same rate after the year 2000. The 1960 per capita income was about $1,870 and is projected to reach $4,550 by 1990 and about $10,000 by the year 2020 (in 1960 prices). These levels are below those for the Basin as a whole as well as below those for the nation and multi-state areas. In spite of this, wages and salaries per employee are higher in the subregion than in the Susquehanna Basin as a whole. The difference is partly explained by a higher dependency ratio (i.e., persons supported per employee) in the subregion than in the Basin.

Civilian employment in the subregion is projected to grow at a rate faster than two percent per year. This is a substantially faster growth than occurred during the 1950-60 decade; it is also faster than the growth expected for the nation, multi-state and Susquehanna River Basin. With about 130,000 employees in 1960, the subregion is projected to have about 260,000 employees in 1990 and 500,000 in the year 2020.

Employment in export-type industries is projected to increase about one percent annually. This is faster than the growth expected for the Basin as a whole, as well as faster than the growth which occurred over the last decade. Residentiary type employment is projected to increase at over three percent per year, with the result that the export multiplier is projected to increase. The level of the export multiplier is slightly smaller than that for the Susquehanna River Basin as a whole and below that found for the Chesapeake Bay Basin.

The agriculture decline from 14 percent to 9 percent of employment was a factor in the slow growth of employment during the 1950-60 decade. This decline is projected to continue so that agriculture accounts for 4.4 percent of employment in 1990 and 3 percent by the year 2020.

Mining employment is expected to continue to account for less than one percent of employment in the subregion. Small amounts of bituminous coal, petroleum, and sand and gravel production are located in the area.

Manufacturing employment in the subregion follows the pattern set for the Susquehanna River Basin as a whole. Increasing from 31 percent to 35 percent of total employment between 1950-60 manufacturing employment is projected to decline to 24 percent by 1990 and 15 percent by the year 2020.

Nonelectric equipment is the most important manufacturing industry in the subregion. Highly diversified product production and a reasonably good location with respect to the Pittsburgh steel center is a factor in the expected increase in employment of about one percent annually, which is a faster growth than found for the multistate area. In spite of this increase, the industry, comprising 12 percent of total employment in 1960 is projected to decline to 8 percent by 1990.

Glass production has also been of considerable importance in the subregion, although its projected decline from seven percent of employment in 1960 to three percent by 1990 is accompanied by an actual loss in the number of projected employees. In spite of this loss, the subregion is expected to retain its competitive advantage with respect to the multi-state area in the latter two industries.

Noncommodity employment has about the same share of total employment in the subregion as it has in the Susquehanna River Basin, and a smaller share than found for the nation or multi-state area. The growth in noncommodity employment of about three percent annually will bring its share of employment to 70 percent by 1990 as compared with 55 percent in 1960. With incomes growing faster than in the multi-state area, noncommodity employment is also projected to grow faster.

Retail trade is projected to increase in relative importance from 15 percent to 18 percent of total employment between 1960-90, running contrary to the trends for the Susquehanna River Basin, nation, and multi-state area. Services are projected to grow at a rate of over three percent annually, increasing from 23 percent of employment in 1960 to over 30 percent by 1990. Construction, finance-insurance-real estate and government are projected to continue to have a smaller share of employment than in the multi-state area, although faster income growth in the subregion leads to faster employment growth in these sectors.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 3 — THE WILKES-BARRE SUBREGION

The Wilkes-Barre subregion is located in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, and includes four counties (Wyoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wayne). The population in 1960 was over 600,000 persons and is expected to pass 800,000 by 1990 and then to approach 1.5 million by the year 2020.

The subregion has a considerable amount of agriculture and forestry lands, with over 5 percent of the area devoted to urban uses. The major population densities are developing around Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

A network of railroads and highways, generally following river valleys, converge on the urban areas providing good communication between these centers and other points within the subregion as well as to major centers of population in the northeastern part of the nation.

In the 1950-60 decade the subregion's population decline was accompanied by an overall net outmigration; particularly concentrated in the 20-34 age brackets. Over 20 percent of this highly productive age group left the subregion between 1955 and 1960. The reason for this outmigration was, of course, the serious unemployment which existed for a number of years before 1960. The decreases in anthracite mining and textile employment were critical factors in limiting the number of job opportunities.

Accompanying the general recovery of job opportunities in the whole Pennsylvania area we are projecting the subregion's population to increase at a modest rate between 1960-70, and to pick up its pace thereafter. The result is that while net outmigration is expected to continue to 1970 the trend is reversed in later decades.

The labor force increases will follow roughly the same pattern as those of the population. However, a modest decline in labor force is expected for the 1960-70 decade in spite of the growth in population of labor force age. This results from an expected decline in male labor participation, while female labor participation remains constant. After 1970, however, not only the labor force but both male and female labor participation is expected to increase, even though labor participation in the subregion remains below the participation rate found for the Susquehanna River Basin as a whole.

Personal income in the subregion is expected to increase at about the same rate as in the Susquehanna area, slightly over 4 percent — which is faster than the multi-state growth. However, the share of components other than wages and salaries (such as transfer payments) is relatively high in the subregion. Per capita income increases from its 1960 level of $1,670 to $4,600 by 1990 and over $10,200 by the year 2020. This growth rate is faster than that expected for the multi-state area, although the per capita income levels remain below those for the Susquehanna River Basin as well as below the national and multi-state averages. The relatively rapid growth, however, is not sufficient to raise the relatively low levels of wages and salaries per employee in the subregion to the levels expected in other areas.

Civilian employment in the subregion is projected to grow at an annual rate below two percent which is about equal to Susquehanna area growth, but faster than the nation and multi-state growth. With about 200,000 employees in 1960, the subregion is expected to exceed 300,000 by 1990 and pass 500,000 by the year 2020.

Employment in export-type industries is projected to grow at less than one half of one percentage point annually after 1970. This explains the slow overall growth and contributes to the slow residentiary growth projected at about 2.5 percent annually. The export industry multiplier is projected to increase, as it does for other subregions.

Agricultural activity has been and is expected to continue to be of minor importance in the subregion. Mining employment, however, has been of considerable importance in the past. Comprising 18 percent of employment in 1950 it dropped precipitously to four percent by 1960. Indeed, the decline in number of mining employees accounted for most of the decline in overall employment during the decade. A continued decline is projected for mining employment although the impact of these declines on the subregion will be less serious than in the past because of the relatively small number of mining employees remaining.

The decline in relative importance of the mining industry was accompanied by an increase in the relative importance of manufacturing during the decade of the 1950's. However, the projections indicate a decline in the manufacturing share of employment just as it occurs for most other areas. The subregion's share of manufacturing employment remains relatively high compared to the nation, multi-state and Susquehanna River Basin. Manufacturing activity tends to be concentrated around the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton areas.

Apparel is the most important manufacturing industry in the subregion. Accounting for 14 percent of employment in 1960, the apparel industry in the region was much more significant than it was for the nation, multi-state area, or Susquehanna River Basin. Following national trends, the apparel share of employment in the region is expected to decline to eight percent by 1990. Because of the availability of semi-skilled female labor in the subregion, the apparel industry is expected to maintain its employees until 1970, but to decline in numbers thereafter. The textile industry which had been significant in 1950 (at 6 percent of total employment) declined through 1960 and by 1990 is expected to comprise only one percent of total employment. Most of the large textile plants in the subregion have already moved to southern sites and the remaining small plants are not expected to compete effectively in national markets. The other manufacturing industries are of relatively small importance in the subregion. However, the relative importance of electric equipment is expected to increase very rapidly — from two percent of total employment in 1950 to five percent by 1990. This is a much faster expansion than expected for the multi-state area, as the competitive effectiveness of this industry in the subregion, which began in the 1950's, continues to assert itself.

The 11,000 increase in employment projected for the electric equipment industry between 1960-90 accounts for almost 60 percent of the expected increase in total manufacturing employment during the same period of time.

The noncommodity employment in the subregion is projected at a smaller share of total employment than is expected for the Susquehanna River Basin as a whole. Growing at an annual rate of over two percent, noncommodities are expected to approach 70 percent of employment by 1990 and to exceed 80 percent by 2020 as compared with 56 percent in 1960. This is faster than occurs in the multi-state area as a consequence of relatively rapid income growth. As in most areas, retail trade is projected to decline in relative importance through 2020, even though the actual number of employees is projected to increase by over one percent annually. Services employment, as in most subregions, is expected to be a major source of new employment opportunities increasing from 18 percent of employment in 1960 to 26 percent by 1990 and to over 36 percent by the year 2020. Despite this growth of about three percent annually the subregion's share of services in total employment tends to be below the corresponding share nationally up to the year 2000 but thereafter surpasses it. Relative to the Susquehanna Basin, the services sector remains of greater importance to the Basin as a whole than it does for the subregion, while after 1990 this sector's share in total employment is greater for the Subregion than it is for the multi-state area. The other noncommodities sectors also are expected to grow much faster than their multistate counterparts even though construction, finance, and government comprise relatively small shares of total employment.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 4 -- WILLIAMSPORT

The Williamsport subregion is located in the center of the Susquehanna River Basin. It includes five counties in Pennsylvania (Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan and Union). The population in 1960 was almost 260,000 persons and is projected to reach over 500,000 by 1990 and 800,000 by the year 2020.

The subregion is heavily endowed with forest lands, with only a small proportion of the area urbanized. The major population densities are in Williamsport and State College. The transportation system is relatively poor, particularly from east to west, although some improvements are in prospect.

In the 1950-60 decade the subregion's population increased at an annual rate of one percent, one of the faster growing regions in the Susquehanna Basin, and at about the same rate as occurred for the multi-state area. In spite of this population growth, net out-migration was heavy as a result of slow growth in job opportunities.

A significant reversal is expected in the coming decades. With the expected net inmigration resulting from job creation added to the natural increase, population can be expected to grow at almost two percent annually -- about the same as the Susquehanna Basin as a whole and much faster than the rate for the multi-state area. The most rapid growth is expected for the 1960-70 decade.

Accompanying this population increase, a labor force growth of about two percent is expected; this will be supported by both a rising population and a slightly increasing labor participation rate, for both males and females. In spite of these increases the region's labor participation will tend to remain below the rates found for the Susquehanna Basin as a whole.

Both total and per capita personal income growth in the coming three decades is expected to be faster than the growth for the Susquehanna Basin and multi-state area. The level of the per capita personal income is expected to remain relatively low in the Williamsport region. Thus, with the per capita income level starting at $1,770 in 1960 and growing to $4,160 by 1990, the gap between the region and multi-state area may even widen. This is in part attributable to the low levels of average wages and salaries per employee in the region; which, in turn, is related to the region's industrial mix.

Employment in the region is expected to increase from almost 90,000 in 1960 to slightly over 175,000 by 1990 and to approximately 300,000 by the year 2020. This is based on a rapid pick up in employment between 1960 and 1970, with a rate slightly below the pace of the Susquehanna as a whole thereafter.

Employment in export-type industries is projected to increase at almost one percent annually, substantially faster than the rate expected for the Susquehanna Basin. Residentiary employment shows a very high growth during the 1960-70 decade, to compensate for some exceptionally low levels of employment in 1960. After 1970, however, the subregion's residentiary employment increases at about the average rate of 2.5 percent annually. The subregion's export multiplier has been relatively low in past decades, but is projected to approach the Basin average.

Agriculture employment has not been particularly important in the area, and is expected to continue its decline in relative importance. Mining is also of little current importance and is projected to be of almost negligible significance.

Manufacturing employment in the subregion is currently about the same share of total employment as for the Susquehanna Basin as a whole. However, it is expected to grow less than 0.5 percent annually, which means that its relative importance is projected to decline more rapidly than that in other subregions and the multistate area.

There is no manufacturing industry in the subregion which shows a dominant position. Indeed, there is no manufacturing industry which accounted for over five percent of total employment between 1950-90. The transportation equipment industry shows the greatest potential for growth even though its past strength has been related to defense procurement policy. We expect that this defense-oriented capacity will assert itself as a competitive advantage factor in the subregion relative to the multi-state area. Apparel and electric equipment -- of some past importance in the subregion -- are projected to decline in employment. The primary metals industry is projected to maintain its current levels through the projected period. Relatively each of these industries declines in significance.

Noncommodity employment in the subregion grew at a faster pace than the total Susquehanna Basin and multi-state area during the 1950-60 decade, and it is expected to grow at a substantially faster pace during the 1960-70 decade; after 1970, however, the subregion's growth is expected to slow down, as a consequence of relatively slow per capita income growth.

Much of the growth during the 1960-70 decade is expected in the retail trade sector which, unlike the Susquehanna Basin and multi-state area, is expected to increase in relative importance over the decade. Services also are expected to grow at a faster pace than the Susquehanna Basin during this decade. After 1970 the subregion's other noncommodity sectors pretty much follow the same pattern as that for the Susquehanna as a whole, although their growth is at a faster pace than in the multi-state area.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 5 -- THE CLEARFIELD-JEFFERSON SUBREGION

The Clearfield-Jefferson subregion includes four counties located at the western edge of the Susquehanna Basin. Two of the counties (Elk and Jefferson) are outside of the drainage area, although they are economically tied to the other two counties (Cameron and Clearfield) which are within the drainage area.

The region is the smallest in the Susquehanna Basin and is expected to grow at the slowest pace. The population in 1960 was under 175,000 and is projected to reach 222,000 by 1990 and 300,000 by the year 2020.

The area is dominated by timber lands, with very little agriculture and a moderate quantity of land devoted to urban uses. The transportation system is poor as a consequence of the heavy costs of highway and rail construction associated with the rugged terrain.

The subregion's population declined during the 1950-60 decade, and outmigration from the subregion was at a faster pace than occurred in any of the other Susquehanna subregions. Much of the population decline occurred in the rural areas, but since each of the four counties showed high unemployment rates during this decade, the farm migrants probably moved to urban areas outside the subregion. The major population decline occurred in the labor force age groups, with the older people tending to remain in the area.

The projections indicate a moderate increase in population. However, net outmigration is expected to continue at a fairly substantial pace throughout the coming three decades. The lack of job opportunities will continue to force the labor force age group out of the subregion, as the population age distribution tends to become distorted because the older people remain. This also shows up in the subregion's dependency ratio which is higher than in all other subregions in the Susquehanna Basin.

The labor force is expected to continue its decline to 1970, but is projected to increase modestly thereafter. The labor participation rate will also tend to decline through 1970, as slow growth in economic opportunity discourages entry into the labor market. Male labor participation, particularly, will decline, while female labor will increase its participation, in part as a response to the few job opportunities for the male head of household.

The consequences of these population, job, and labor force trends will be that personal income in the area will grow slower than in any of the other subregions in the Basin and even slower than in the multi-state area. However, per capita personal income is expected to grow at an average pace, even though it remains substantially below the Susquehanna Basin level by increasing from $1,700 in 1960 to $4,200 by 1990. Surprisingly, the average wage and salary per employee in the subregion is not too different from the Susquehanna average and it is not expected to diverge markedly even by 1990. The high portion of nonwage income received in the area, probably because of the large number of older people, adds some support to the income of local residents.

This gloomy outlook for the subregion is not changed when its employment prospects are examined. An expected growth of slightly over one percent per year although reversing the decline in the past decade, would bring the 1960 level of 49,000 employees to only about 73,000 by 1990 and almost 110,000 by the year 2020.

A failure of expected export employment to increase is one of the important factors in the subregion's sluggishness. Of all the subregions in the Susquehanna Basin, Clearfield-Jefferson is the only one in which export employment is expected to continue its decline through 1990. This declining export industries employment exerts a drag on the residentiary employment growth even though there is probably also a substantial disguised underemployment as people are pushed into low-wage service and trade jobs. Because of this, the export multiplier is expected to increase very rapidly; indeed it increases from the lowest level of all subregions in the Susquehanna Basin for 1960 to the highest level by 1990.

Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are each projected to decline in the number of employees as well as in relative importance.

While agriculture is not of particular importance in the subregion, mining is of relative significance, comprising seven percent of employment in 1960 -- more than in any other subregion in the Susquehanna Basin. Bituminous production is the major mining export and we can expect employment in this industry to continue its decline -- although at a more modest pace than its precipitous drop during the 1950-60 decade.

Of the relatively important manufacturing industries, only primary metals and nonelectric equipment showed any significant growth during the 1950-60 decade. Since both were relatively small industries, total manufacturing declined by almost ten percent during this decade. Our expectations are that manufacturing will decline in its relative importance from 40 percent of employment in 1960 to 20 percent in 1990 and to 9 percent by 2020. The employment decline will be led by the electric equipment industry which accounted for almost 15 percent of employment in 1960 but is expected almost to disappear by 1990. This projection is based on the expectation that technological improvements will put this area at a disadvantage in the production of electronic tubes, carbon and graphite products, and motors and generators, which are the major products manufactured in the area. However, the continued availability of necessary mineral reserves and low skilled labor in the area suggests that the pessimistic projections for electric equipment and the associated stone-clay-glass production are not a foregone conclusion.

Noncommodity employment is currently a relatively small share of total employment in the subregion, but it is projected to increase in its relative importance at a faster pace than in other subregions. The retail trade share of employment, particularly, is expected to increase, growing from its relatively low current share to about the Susquehanna proportion before 1980, going on thereafter to substantially above the average for the Basin. Services are also projected to show a relatively strong growth. Transportation-communications-utilities, however, which are currently relatively high in the subregion, are projected to converge to lower the Basin share, while the other noncommodity sectors tend to follow the total Basin pattern. In spite of the subregion's relatively slow income growth, employment in each of the noncommodity sectors tends to grow faster than in the multi-state area, again suggesting that redundant labor will seek opportunity in the low wage industries.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 6 — THE HARRISBURG-YORK-LANCASTER SUBREGION

The Harrisburg-York-Lancaster subregion includes 12 counties in the middle and southern parts of the Susquehanna Basin (Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Juniata in the north; Perry, Dauphine, Cumberland, Lebanon in the center; and Adams, York and Lancaster in the south). It was necessary to include these counties as one economic subregion because of the extensive labor commuting which occurs. As the largest subregion delineated for the Susquehanna Basin, it had 1.2 million people in 1960, which is projected to reach 2 million by 1990 and pass 3.7 million by 2020. The subregion thus includes over one-third of the Basin's population.

The subregion includes agricultural lands, primarily in the south, forestry lands primarily in the north, and urban lands primarily around Harrisburg, York, Lancaster and Lebanon. The highway and railroad network is quite good with the possible exception in Juniata and Perry Counties. Harrisburg particularly represents a junction point for both highway and rail transportation in all four directions.

In the 1950-60 decade, the subregion's population increased at a rate of over one percent per year — the fastest growing subregion in the Susquehanna Basin, and undoubtedly absorbing some of the migrants from other Susquehanna subregions. The projected growth for the subregion remains relatively high, — at over 1.5 percent annually.

The labor force is expected to grow almost as fast as population, as the labor force participation rises after 1970 and the population of labor force age declines only slightly as a share of total population. Labor participation has always been high relative to other Susquehanna subregions and is projected to remain high for both males and females. These high participation rates give this subregion the lowest dependency ratio in the Susquehanna Basin.

Total and per capita personal income are projected to grow at about the Susquehanna average which is faster than the multi-state average. However, the per capita income levels in the subregion — which was $2,200 in 1960 and is expected to be $5,000 in 1990 — are below those found for the multi-state area. These data are consistent with the growth and levels of wages and salaries per employee expected in the subregion. It might be noted, however, that a decreasing share of personal income is expected to originate with wages and salaries in this subregion.

Civilian employment in the subregion is projected to increase at almost two percent annually, faster than the past decade increase and at about the average Susquehanna rate. From almost 500,000 employees in 1960, the subregion's employment is projected to over 800,000 by 1990 and 1.5 million by the year 2020.

Export employment, which already accounts for more than one-third of the Basin's total, is not expected to grow rapidly. However, residentiary employment growth, supported by rising incomes and population in the subregion, is projected at close to three percent annually. This indicates a substantial rise in the export multiplier.

At six percent of employment in 1960, agriculture has about the same relative importance in the subregion as in the total Basin, even though the Adams, Lancaster, and York counties include the greatest concentration of productive agricultural activity in the Basin. Just as for the Susquehanna Basin, a slight absolute decline and a sharp relative decline in agriculture are projected for the next few decades. Mining is of little importance in the subregion, and is projected to retain about its current number of employees through 1980, showing a moderate expansion thereafter.

Manufacturing accounted for 36 percent of employment in 1960, the same as the Susquehanna Basin's share and above that of the multi-state area. The projected increase in manufacturing employment from 173,000 in 1960 to 192,000 in 1990 drops its share of employment to below 25 percent. The southern counties particularly include a diversified manufacturing complex offering significant external economies and locational advantages which serve as a base for further growth.

Because of its diversification, no single group of manufacturing industries dominates employment in the subregion. This is projected to continue. Moderate employment declines are expected for the textiles, apparel and leather industries, which are all affected by outmigrating plants; while considerable employment increases are expected for printing and publishing, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment, all of which will benefit from a dense market area, economies of scale, and a strategic location for export markets.

The share of noncommodity employment is generally projected to remain about the same in the subregion as in the Basin which puts it below the multi-state share. Increasing at about 2.5 percent annually, the noncommodity share of employment is expected to grow from 56 percent in 1960 to over 70 percent by 1990 and to almost 85 percent by 2020. This growth rate is faster than that expected for the multi-state area. The various noncommodity sectors tend to follow the total Basin pattern with transportation-communication-utilities and retail trade declining in relative importance while wholesale trade, finance-insurance-real estate, construction, and services increase in importance. However, with the Pennsylvania State capital included in this subregion, government employment is relatively high compared to other subregions in the Basin.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 7 — THE ALTOONA SUBREGION

The Altoona subregion is that part of the Susquehanna Basin situated in south-central Pennsylvania and includes four counties (Blair, Bedford, Huntington, Mifflin). In 1960 the subregion had a population approaching 265,000; it is expected to be over 350,000 by 1990 and over 500,000 by the year 2020.

The subregion has considerable forest land, and relatively small agricultural land. The major urban density is around Altoona, although there are many small towns throughout the subregion. The mountainous terrain has inhibited development of a good highway transportation system.

The subregion's population did not change between 1950-60 with the substantial net outmigration being compensated for by the natural increase in the population during this interval. The result was a decline in the labor force as well as a decline in the population of labor force age.

The subregion's population is expected to increase although at a slow rate of about one percent annually, indicating a continued although decreasing net outmigration to 1990. Again, this outmigration will be particularly strong in the labor force age brackets. The labor force itself, however, can be expected to grow, partly because of rapid increases in the female labor participation. The 1960 labor participation of women in the Altoona subregion was the lowest in the Susquehanna Basin. Although it is projected to increase faster than any of the other subregions, the female participation continues to be relatively low even in 1990. The relatively low labor participation and high share of older people in the subregion gives it one of the highest dependency ratios in the Basin.

Because of the subregion's relatively slow labor force growth, personal income is expected to grow at a slower pace than the total Basin, although faster than in the multi-state area. Per capita income, although projected to grow about as fast as that in the Susquehanna Basin, will retain its relatively low levels, increasing from over $1,660 in 1960 to $4,400 in 1990. Wage and salary per employee, already below the Basin average, are projected to increase relatively slowly, as employment shifts towards low wage industries, thereby widening the gap between the Basin and subregion.

Although employment declined during the 1950-60 decade, we have projected an increase above one percent annually. This increase is slower than the Basin average, and would bring employment to 125,000 by 1990 as compared to 80,000 in 1960.

Export employment is projected to grow at somewhat less than the Basin average and residentiary employment is also projected considerably below the Basin rate. The result is that the export multiplier increases only modestly and remains below the Basin multiplier.

Agriculture and mining have about the same relative importance in the Altoona subregion as they have in the Susquehanna Basin; and they are expected to continue their decline in relative importance.

Manufacturing, however, has a smaller share of employment in the subregion than it has in the Basin. This is projected to continue as the manufacturing share drops from 27 percent in 1960 to 19 percent in 1990 and 10 percent in 2020. Manufacturing employment shows little overall change in the 60 year interval, which means that it is at a competitive disadvantage with respect to the multi-state area where manufacturing shows some increase.

There are no specific manufacturing industries of major importance in the subregion. The most important industries in 1960 — apparel, and chemicals — are each expected to show slight drops in employment to 1990, compensated by increases in food, pulp and paper, leather products, fabricated metals, and nonelectric equipment.

The low relative importance indicated for manufacturing is, in part, attributable to our expectations for railroad employment in the subregion. Altoona is a major repair shop for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1950, this activity comprised almost a quarter of total employment in the subregion. However, with the conversion to diesel, employment in this activity declined markedly to 1960 — accounting for the total employment decline in the subregion. We expect that this decline has just about spent itself and that the transportation-communications-utilities sector will increase its number of employees although, as a share of total employment, it is likely to decline after 1970. In spite of this decline, the projected share of 15 percent by 1990 is substantially above the shares for other areas, and railroad employment can be expected to continue as a major source of subregional income.

Because of the large numbers of railroad employees, the subregion's share of noncommodity employment in total employment is relatively high. The other noncommodity sectors tend to follow the pattern shown for the Susquehanna Basin, although services tend to grow relatively slowly, while retail and wholesale trade increase relatively rapidly.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 8 -- THE BALTIMORE SUBREGION

The Baltimore subregion is defined to include three rather different parts. Baltimore City with its large urban complex is included. Also included are the five suburban counties on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay (Carroll, Howard, Harford, Anne Arundel and Baltimore) which have strong economic ties to Baltimore City, and the five counties on the Eastern Shore (Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes and Talbot) which also have strong ties to Baltimore City.

Currently the area receives its water primarily from the Chesapeake Bay and is in the Chesapeake hydrologic area. However, it is likely that future water supplies for Baltimore and the Western Shore counties will be provided by the Susquehanna River. As a consequence, water planning for the Susquehanna Basin should include evaluation of prospects for this subregion, even though we have arbitrarily included it in the Chesapeake Basin area for descriptive purposes.

Dominated by Baltimore City, the western part of this subregion has over 20 percent of its land area in urban centers. The eastern counties, however, are not equally urbanized. The subregion, and particularly Baltimore City, has excellent transportation facilities. Not only its access to eastern seaboard and interior water routes but also an excellent highway and railroad system in the region have contributed to its growth. A circle of 300 mile radius drawn around Baltimore would include cities as far north as Rochester and Buffalo as far east as Youngstown, and as far south as Raleigh -- all with ready rail, highway or water access. However, the Eastern Shore transportation network is not equally good with respect to access to either Baltimore City and Washington, D.C. or to other distant population centers.

The population in the total subregion in 1960 was 1.9 million persons. About half were located in Baltimore City, an additional 25 percent in Baltimore County, about 5 percent in the Eastern Shore counties, and the remainder in the Western Shore counties. During the 1950-60 decade population increased by about 350,000 persons and the subregion as a whole showed a significant net inmigration. However, the migration trends are somewhat confusing, being obscured by significant intra-regional migration, and an apparent change in migration in the second half of the decade as compared with the first half.

The subregion's population is expected to increase at over 1.5 percent per year, about the same as for the Chesapeake Basin as a whole, but faster than the multi-state prospects. At this rate the subregion will exceed 3.3 million by 1990 and 5.6 million by 2020 -- one quarter of the population in the Chesapeake Basin. Net inmigration is expected to continue although at a modest rate. Significantly, over 20 percent of the population is expected to be nonwhite with important additions resulting from nonwhite migrants.

Matching the population growth and supported by a labor force participation rate increase, we expect a growth in the labor force of about two percent annually. Some of this increase will be derived from the rising female labor participation. Overall, the Baltimore subregion is expected to have a higher labor participation than the Chesapeake Basin, the multi-state area, and the nation; this higher labor participation provides in turn the region with a dependency ratio lower than that in the Chesapeake Basin.

Personal income is expected to grow at about the same pace as that in the Chesapeake Basin and the multi-state area over the projection interval. Per capita income, at $2,600, was the highest of all subregions in 1960 and is projected to remain high at $5,400 for 1990 and $10,900 for the year 2020. These levels are very close to the multi-state average and slightly above those for the nation.

Civilian employment is projected to increase at less than two percent annually -- although faster than in the past decade, still slower than the pace expected for the Basin as a whole. At this rate, the subregion's employment would grow from 700,000 in 1960 to 1.3 million in 1990 and to over 2 million in 2020.

Export employment in the subregion is projected to grow at about one percent annually and below the overall Chesapeake rate. Residentiary employment, even though it is projected to increase at over two percent per year, is also expected to grow at a slower pace than the Chesapeake Basin as a whole. As a result of the relatively slower growth in both the total and the export employment in the subregions than in the Basin, the export multiplier in the subregion changes by about the same amount as in the Basin, although it remains consistently above the multiplier expected for most other subregions.

Agriculture is a relatively small part of employment even though the fertile levels of the Piedmont Plateau provide substantial quantities of farm products to the metropolitan area. The decline in agriculture is supported by the increasing diversion of farm lands to urban uses.

Mining is also of little importance in the subregion with most of the production going for local construction uses.

Manufacturing was just short of 30 percent of total employment in 1960 and is projected to decline to 21 percent by 1990 and 16 percent by 2020. Although these shares are above those for the Chesapeake Basin, they are below the Susquehanna and multi-state shares. The expected growth in manufacturing employment is relatively slow, averaging out at less than 1.0 percent per year, but somewhat faster than the multi-state growth. This suggests that the advantages offered by a large and diversified manufacturing center will tend to more than offset the increasing congestion costs that accompany population and industrial growth.

Because Baltimore manufacturing is diversified, no single group of industries dominates manufacturing employment. Industries of some importance which are expected to increase in employment are printing and publishing, transportation equipment, rubber and plastics, electric equipment and chemicals. The first three industries show a competitive advantage with respect to the multi-state area while the last two show a competitive disadvantage. Industries of some importance which are projected to decline in importance include food, apparel, primary metals and fabricated metals. All of these industries show a competitive disadvantage as compared to the multi-state area.

The noncommodity share of employment in this subregion is projected to be about the same as the multi-state share which is below the share of the Chesapeake Basin. Indeed, each of the noncommodity sectors, except services and government, have lower shares of employment in the subregion than they have in the Basin. However, services in the subregion are projected to grow at a relatively rapid rate, while the other sectors tend to follow the same general pattern set for the Chesapeake Basin as a whole. Because of its relatively rapid income and population growth, each of the subregion's noncommodity sectors is expected to rise faster than its multi-state counterpart.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 9 -- THE PENINSULA SUBREGION

The Peninsula subregion includes three counties in the Maryland Eastern Shore (Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester), and one county in northeast Maryland (Cecil). Cecil County is not contiguous with the others, but since it is economically tied to Wilmington, as are the other counties, it is included in this subregion. The subregion's population in 1960 was 140,000 persons, is expected to approach 225,000 by 1990 and 390,000 by the year 2020.

The transportation network, particularly to the northern population centers such as Philadelphia and Wilmington, is good; however, access to the closer centers of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore is inhibited by the Chesapeake Bay.

In spite of a relatively slow employment growth, the subregion's population increased at the relatively rapid pace of two percent annually in the 1950-60 decade. However, it is projected to increase by about 1.5 percent, which puts it more in line with projected employment growth and with the expectation for the Chesapeake Basin, while being somewhat faster than the multi-state growth. Growing at this rate, the substantial net inmigration experienced during the 1950's is expected to disappear. There was a substantial rural outmigration during the 1950's which tended to move to urban centers in the subregion or, as in the case of Cecil County, to rural nonfarm areas.

Nonwhites comprise about one-fifth of the population and are expected to continue at this share.

Accompanying the population growth will be a labor force increase, at about the same pace as in the Chesapeake Basin as a whole. Also a slightly rising labor participation rate is expected, with a fall in male participation offset by the rising female participation.

Total personal income and income per capita are expected to increase at about the overall Chesapeake rate which puts it below the multi-state growth. Per capita income at $2,000 in 1960 was relatively low and continues relatively low even though projected to $4,800 by 1990 and $10,400 in the year 2020. Wages and salaries per employee are expected to grow at about the Chesapeake Basin pace, while the increasing multi-state divergence suggests a shift toward low wage industries in the subregion.

Civilian employment in the subregion is expected to increase at a pace faster than 2.0 percent annually. This is faster than the multi-state growth but below that of the Chesapeake Basin. With almost 45,000 employees in 1960 the subregion is expected to exceed 80,000 by 1990 and 140,000 by the year 2020.

Employment in regional export-type industries, having remained stable in the 1950-60 decade, is expected to increase at over 1.0 percent annually.

This approaches the export growth expected for the Chesapeake Basin. Residentiary employment is also projected to grow at the same pace as that of the Chesapeake Basin as a whole, in spite of its relatively slow growth in the preceding decade. As a result, the export multiplier, although remaining below the Basin average, shows a gradual rise.

Agriculture and fishing are of some importance in the subregion. Having declined from one-fourth to one-seventh of total employment between 1950-60, this sector by 1990 is expected to have less than 7 percent of employment. This decline, however, is slower than that expected for the multi-state area.

Mining is expected to retain its small number of employees throughout the projected interval.

In spite of a high share of agriculture in total employment, the manufacturing share is also relatively high accounting for 30 percent of employment in 1960 and is projected to less than 28 percent by 1990 and just over 22 percent in the year 2020; these shares are above those found for the multi-state area and Chesapeake Basin.

The manufacturing industries of major importance in the subregion are food, apparel, lumber, and transportation equipment, which together accounted for 70 percent of manufacturing employment in 1960. Each of these industries, except food, is not only expected to decline in relative importance in the subregion, but is also expected to remain stable or decline in number of employees. However, while food and apparel are expected to be at a competitive advantage with respect to the multi-state area, lumber and transportation equipment are at a competitive disadvantage. The major sources of expected manufacturing employment growth are the chemical and electric equipment industries, both of which display a competitive advantage compared to the multi-state area.

Noncommodity employment in the subregion is projected to remain substantially smaller as a share of total employment than in either the multistate area or the Chesapeake Basin. The expected growth in noncommodity employment, however, is faster than expected for the multi-state and Chesapeake areas, as income and population increases permit the Peninsula subregion increasingly to support its own trade and service centers. Projected growth of each of the noncommodity sectors tends generally to be faster than that in the multi-state area and, consequently, is projected to increase in relative importance.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 10 -- THE HAGERSTOWN SUBREGION

This subregion includes six counties, two of which are in Maryland (Frederick and Washington), two in West Virginia (Berkeley and Jefferson), and two in Pennsylvania (Franklin and Fulton).

Lying largely in the Piedmont Plateau, the subregion includes a large mountainous area, particularly in the western section. The subregion currently lacks a well-developed transportation system -- the topography of the subregion limiting accessibility in the west-east direction.

Population in the Hagerstown subregion totalled about 315,000 in 1960, exceeding the 1950 level by 40,000 persons; this represents an average annual rate of growth of about 1.4 percent, which is higher than the comparable growth achieved by the multi-state area, although somewhat lower than that achieved by the nation and the combined Basin area. Net inmigration played a small role in this growth. Population is projected to exceed 400,000 in 1990 and 700,000 in the year 2020, a growth rate somewhat below that for the Chesapeake Basin as a whole. A slight outmigration is expected to reverse the past trend.

The growth in population along with a slight change in the labor participation rate will mean a labor force increase of about one percent annually, which is below the increase expected for the Chesapeake Basin but not that for the multi-state area. A decline in the male participation rate is expected to be offset by a rise in female participation.

Although total personal income is expected to increase slower than the Chesapeake Basin rate, per capita income is projected to grow about as fast as in the Basin and multi-state area. The subregion's per capita income was estimated at $2,100 in 1960, below the Chesapeake Basin level. It is projected to reach $5,100 by 1990 and $10,500 by the year 2020, which is about equal to the Basin average.

Civilian employment is expected to grow at about 1.5 percent annually which is below the Chesapeake pace but above that of the multi-state area and faster than in the past. With 100,000 employees in 1960, the subregion is expected to exceed 150,000 by 1990 and 250,000 by the year 2020.

Employment in export-type industries is expected to increase at about one percent annually. Although this is slightly slower than for the total Basin, it reverses the past export decline in the subregion. The residentiary employment, supported by the export growth, is expected to increase at two percent annually, somewhat below the Basin rate. As a result, the export multiplier, although remaining below the Basin average is expected to increase by a substantial amount.

Agriculture is relatively high, at over ten percent of employment in 1960. With no significant decline expected for agricultural employees, its importance in the subregion remains relatively high, although declining.

Mining employment, although small in numbers, is a relatively large share when compared with the Chesapeake as a whole. The mining employment is expected to decline slightly, even though markets for the stone products produced in the subregion are found in surrounding areas.

Employment in manufacturing was under 30,000 in 1960, representing 28 percent of the subregion's total employment, which is about the same share as in the multi-state area. As is the case with other subregions, this share will remain stable over the next few decades, falling then to 27 percent in 1990 and to 22 percent by the year 2020.

Manufacturing employment is divided about equally between durable and nondurable industries. Within nondurables, apparel is currently the largest industry, accounting for over one-third of the total nondurable employment, followed by chemicals and food products. Of nondurable industries, apparel, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, chemicals, and rubber and plastics are projected to increase, all of them displaying a competitive advantage with respect to the multi-state area. Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment are the dominant industries within the durable group, with a combined share of well over 50 percent in recent years; no significant change in the relative importance of these industries can as yet be foreseen over the next several decades. Although both these durables industries show expected employment increases, they do so at a slower pace than in the multi-state area, indicating a competitive disadvantage, which is also shown by the fact that the share of durables in total manufacturing employment is projected to decrease by over two percentage points.

Well over the four-fifths of the projected gain in employment will originate in the noncommodity industries, which increase from 60 percent of employment in 1960 to 70 percent by 1990. This is in line with both the historical record and the experiences of other areas. With the exception of government, the various noncommodity sectors are projected to grow at a faster pace than in the multi-state area, consistent with the relatively rapid per capita income growth.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 11 - THE CUMBERLAND REGION

The Cumberland subregion consists of eight counties, two of which are located in Northwestern Maryland (Allegany and Garrett) and the other six in West Virginia (Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, and Pendleton).

Whether measured by population, labor force, or employment, the subregion experienced an actual decrease in economic activity during the 1950-60 decade. From a level of 182,000 in 1950, population decreased to 173,000 in 1960; the comparable decline in employment was from 47,000 to 44,000.

Common to both phenomena was the heavy net outmigration of people (largely from rural areas) in search of more favorable employment opportunities elsewhere.

The pace of net outmigration is expected to decrease as the agriculture decline slows down and as employment in the service-producing industries expands rapidly.

In spite of the continued outmigration, natural increase will be sufficient to provide a gain in population so that by the turn of the century population may exceed 330,000 compared to 212,000 in 1990 and 170,000 in 1980.

Labor force is projected to grow at a slower rate than total population due to the relatively sluggish growth in population of the labor force age groups and the decline in the overall labor force participation rate -- from 57 percent in 1960 to 52 percent in 1990. Despite the expected improvement in job opportunities, a small decrease in the female as well as male participation rate, is expected. This is surprising particularly since these rates are already at relatively low levels.

Despite the relatively slow pace of labor force growth (averaging about one percent per annum over the next three decades) the subregion is expected to grow rapidly in total personal income, more than matching the four percent average annual rate of growth projected for the multi-state area. This reflects an anticipated faster than average growth in average compensation per employee, as the less skilled dropout of the work force and jobs shift to high wage industries. Currently, the subregion's constant dollar per capita income is roughly $1,700 or about 30 percent below the corresponding per capita income in the multi-state area. Our projection implies a relatively high rate of average income growth for the subregion so that by the turn of the century it may climb to $6,100 but still falling short of the multi-state level.

Civilian employment is projected almost to double between 1960 and 2000 following a small decline during the 1950's. This overall employment growth is at about the same pace as for the Chesapeake Basin, although faster than for the multi-state area.

Export employment is projected to increase, reversing a sharp decline in the decade of the 1950's. Although the projected growth in exports is slower in the Chesapeake Basin, residentiary employment increases at about the Basin pace, implying a rise in the export multiplier, even though it remains below the Basin average.

Agricultural employment is expected to decrease both absolutely and as a percent of the employment throughout the projected period. By 1990 agriculture is expected to employ merely 3,000 persons and to account for five percent of the subregion's total employment, as compared with the 1960 share of 12 percent.

Mining employment, although small in numbers, is projected to increase its one percent share of multi-state mining employment. A moderate decline in the number of employees is projected for the mining industry.

Employment in construction is expected to respond positively to the pick-up in the pace of economic growth in the subregion. We are projecting an employment growth in excess of two percent per annum, which is about the same as the employment growth rates projected for both the multi-state area and the nation over the next few decades.

Manufacturing accounted for about 27 percent of total employment in 1960, about the same as the multi-state share but above the Chesapeake share. The projected increase in manufacturing employment from 12,000 in 1960 to 16,000 in 1990 implies a drop in its share of total employment to about 24 percent. This growth is equal to that expected for the multi-state area. Manufacturing employment is concentrated in textile mill products, food and kindred products, pulp and paper products, rubber and plastic products, and stone-clay-glass products, which together account for over 90 percent of the subregion's total manufacturing employment in both the historical and projected years.

In line with historical experience, we are projecting relatively fast rates of growth for all the noncommodity industry divisions except transportation-communication-public utilities. Like in all other subregions, services and trade account for the bulk of the noncommodity industry employment. Employment in government (exclusive of educational employment) is not expected to grow as fast as for the other noncommodity sectors; this is also the experience of other subregions. By the year 2000, employment in noncommodity industry is expected to reach 60,000, one-third of which may come from services and trade.

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ECONOMIC SUBREGION 12 -- THE SHENANDOAH SUBREGION

Located in Northwestern Virginia the subregion includes Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren Counties, as well as the city of Winchester. As the smallest subregion in the Chesapeake Basin, population in 1960 was just under 100,000 persons, and is expected to exceed 160,000 in 1990 and 300,000 in the year 2020.

The subregion is dominated by mountain areas which are not developed. The economic activity is concentrated in the Shenandoah Valley as is the transportation network. Because of the rugged terrain, the transportation system is relatively poor.

The population growth of under one percent during the decade of the 1950's was below that for the nation, multi-state area, and Chesapeake Basin. The slow growth in population was due to a large net outmigration as a consequence of the area's sluggish economic performance.

An expected improvement of job opportunities during the projected period, is likely to reverse the migration trend, allowing for an average growth in population of about two percent annually. This projected rate is expected to exceed the multi-state growth, as well as the average rate for the Chesapeake Basin.

Benefiting from the reduction in outmigration and growth in population, the labor force is expected to grow at two percent annually, somewhat faster than expected for the Chesapeake Basin or multi-state area. The overall labor participation rate is not expected to be too different from the average Chesapeake rate, although a relatively large share of the labor force is expected to come from female participation.

The subregion's total and per capita personal income are expected to grow somewhat faster than in the nation, multi-state area and Chesapeake Basin. Per capita income at a level of $1,600 in 1960 was the lowest of all subregions in the Basin; projected at $4,600 for 1990 and $10,300 in 2020, it remains among the lowest rates of all subregions, even though the differential is lessening. In spite of the expected relatively rapid per capita income growth, average wages and salary per employee are expected to grow at a relatively slow pace, because of shifts towards low wage industries. A declining dependency ratio, because of shifts in the population age distribution, explains the difference in trends between per capita income and wages and salaries per employee.

Civilian employment in the subregion is expected to increase at two percent annually. This is faster than in the multi-state area but not faster than the Chesapeake Basin growth.

Export employment is expected to reverse its past trend and increase by about 1.5 percent annually. This is a faster growth than expected for the Basin so that residentiary employment is also projected to grow at a relatively rapid pace. We expect this to occur because the subregion currently includes relatively little of its own trade and services employment. As a result, its export multiplier was very low in 1960. The projections compensate for some of this deficiency by showing a large increase in the export multiplier, even though its level remains substantially below the Basin average throughout the projection interval.

In spite of relatively poor soil, agriculture employment in the subregion is relatively high because of grazing and fruit growing activities. The decline in agriculture between 1950-60 from one-fourth to one-seventh of employment was a major factor in the subregion's overall employment decline. Since this decline is not modified for the projected interval, a depressing factor on the regional economy is retained.

Mining employment continues to be relatively small and limited to local markets for construction.

In spite of the relatively high share of agriculture in employment, manufacturing's share is also relatively large in the subregion, as compared with the Basin and multi-state area. Although projected to decline in relative importance in the subregion, manufacturing is expected to increase faster than in the multi-state area or Chesapeake Basin.

The apparel, chemical and food industries are of major importance in the subregion, together accounting for over half of manufacturing in 1960. The food processing and apparel industries are both well based in the subregion — the former including canneries for processing fruit, vegetables, and poultry produced in the area, and the latter including established firms selling in national market and drawing on the available semi-skilled labor. As a consequence, both industries have a competitive advantage with respect to the multi-state area. The chemical industry in the subregion, however, is dominated by a single firm whose products are declining in relative importance in the nation. As a consequence we expect chemicals in the subregion to be at a competitive disadvantage with respect to the multi-state area. Other industries adding support to manufacturing growth are printing and publishing, rubber, and stone products each of which have a competitive advantage in the subregion compared to the multi-state area.

The share of noncommodity employment in the subregion is substantially below the multi-state and Basin area. However, this employment is increasing at over 2.5 percent annually, faster than in the multi-state area, so that the noncommodity share can expect to rise — from slightly over 50 percent in 1960 to almost 70 percent by 1990. Both services and retail trade are expected to be strong growth factors as a result of relatively rapid population and income growth. Unlike the expected decline in relative importance for retail trade in the multi-state area, the subregion is expected to show an increasing importance. Services, although remaining below the relative importance in the multi-state area, as would be expected in a small subregion, is expected to increase at about three percent annually. The other noncommodity sectors tend to follow the Basin pattern with construction, government, wholesale trade and finance increasing in relative importance while transportation-communication-utilities decline in relative importance. Because of the rapid income growth, each of the noncommodity sectors is expected to grow faster than its multi-state counterpart.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 13 -- THE WASHINGTON SUBREGION

The Washington subregion is made up of the District of Columbia and parts of Maryland and Virginia. The Maryland counties include Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges and St. Marys; the counties of Arlington, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford and Prince William along with the cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fredricksburg comprise the Virginia portion of the subregion. With the District of Columbia as the hub, the subregion contains an excellent transportation network.

Total population in the subregion increased from 1.6 million in 1950 to 2.3 million in 1960, representing an average growth rate of 3.2 percent annually and far exceeding that of the nation, multistate region, or the combined Chesapeake-Susquehanna Basin area. Net immigration represented a significant part of this increase, as growth in job opportunities and the prevalence of high wages and salaries provided the principal attraction. Nonwhites currently comprise about one-fourth of the subregion's resident population, and no significant change in this share is expected during the projected period.

Net interregional migration is expected to play a very insignificant role in the projected growth of population. This in part is attributable to the relative slow-down in the pace of employment growth in government and other related industries. As a result, the growth in population is expected to fall short of the rate achieved during the decade of the 1950's, although still faster than the projected growth rate in the multi-state region. By 1990 the subregion's population may reach 3.9 million, exceeding the 1960 level by roughly 1.6 million. A further gain of over three million is expected between 1990 and the year 2020.

The expected slow-down in the pace of employment growth may discourage the entry of persons into the labor force, particularly adult women. We are projecting therefore a small decline in the female participation rate accompanied by a significant decrease in that for males. This along with the expected changes in the subregion's population implies a labor force growth well below the rate achieved during the 1950's. From a level of 880,000 in 1960, the subregion's labor force may reach 1.3 million by 1990. More men are expected to enter the labor force than females during the projected period, and this is expected to be the case in the nation and the multi-state region. It should be emphasized that the female labor participation has always been higher in the subregion than in the nation, multi-state region, or the Chesapeake-Susquehanna Basin area; this is due to the predominance in the subregion of government and other industries which offer attractive employment opportunities for women.

Expressed in 1960 constant prices, personal income grew from $3.7 billion in 1950 to roughly $5.8 billion in 1960, a three-fifth increase during this decade. The subregion's income may almost quadruple over the next decade reaching a level of $21.7 billion by 1990. It is expected to approach $77 billion by the end of the projected period.

Despite a relatively large proportion of nonwhites in total population, the subregion's constant dollar personal income is among the highest in the nation, exceeding the national average by 20 percent and that of the multi-state region by about 5 percent. This relatively high per capita income is the result of a large percentage of the population in relatively high salaried occupations, as indicated by the high proportion of the population with educational attainments beyond high school, and the large number of households with more than one wage or salary earner, as indicated by the high female labor participation rate.

Per capita income is projected to grow in the future at a relatively slower pace than that of the national, narrowing the gap between the average per capita income prevailing in the nation and the multi-state region. This is the result of an expected pattern of growth in the subregion whose outlines are not completely clear during the historical period, but sharpen during the projection period. Historically, the proportion of the labor force employed in such service-type industries as wholesale trade, miscellaneous business services, and so on, was lower than would be expected for the size of the population and the per capita income within the area. This was due to the very large influence of Federal government employment in the subregion's economy, a correspondingly higher proportion of transient residents in the area, and the proximity of the Baltimore metropolitan area with firms which could provide many of these services.

The accelerated rate of growth of population and total income within the subregion during the 1940's and the 1950's and the increasing importance of private employment in R&D type activities during the 1950's represent a significant increase in the demand for these service-type industries. The apparent slow response of supply within the subregion to these increased demands can be attributed to time lags in the response of firms to making the locational adjustments. We have assumed that these adjustments will be made during the course of the projection period.

The increased proportion of employment in service-type industries projected for the future increases the importance of the weight of wages and salaries in these industries in the average wage within the subregion. As average wages and salaries in these industries are generally lower than wages and salaries paid by the Federal government and R&D-type firms, wages and salaries per employee are expected to approach the average of the nation and the multi-state region during the projected period.

The growth in labor force coupled with a gradual decline in the rate of unemployment implies a rate of civilian employment growth of about two percent per year. This is consistent with an export employment growth of more than one percent annually and a slowly rising export multiplier with a current level of 2.5.

Agriculture has played a relatively small part in the economy of the Washington subregion, and this is expected to be more so over the projected period. In 1960 agricultural employment accounted for about three percent of the subregion total civilian employment compared to about six percent in the combined Basin area. By 1990 the relative share of agriculture in total employment of the subregion will fall below one percent.

Mining in the subregion has been, and probably will continue to be, of comparatively minor importance. There are no known deposits of metals, coal, petroleum, or building stone.

Manufacturing constitutes a small proportion of total economic activity in relation to the size of population. Employment in this sector is concentrated in food processing, printing and publishing, and selected defense and space activities. The prospect for manufacturing employment is not favorable despite the growing population and income. The defense and space-oriented industries are not expected to grow rapidly, and they are expected to account for a smaller proportion of the total employment within the subregion. The counties on the periphery of the subregion have a number of locational advantages, the most important of which are the ample supply of land for industrial sites, and good transportation connection to the population and industrial concentrations along the Eastern Seaboard and the Port of Baltimore, but these facilities are not expected to overcome the comparative advantage of government-oriented activity in the area.

Government is the most important employer in the subregion, accounting for about one-third of total employment in recent years. From a level of 215,000 in 1960, government employment is projected to reach about 390,000 by 1990. Within this group, the growth in local government will be much faster than that of Federal government.

With a low base historically, wholesale trade is projected to grow relatively rapidly in employment over the next few decades. The growth in retail trade and finance-insurance-real estate although considerable is expected to fall short of that of wholesale trade.

The service industry grew very rapidly during the postwar years under the influence of very rapid gains in population and personal income. In 1960 employment in this industry totalled about

214,000, about the same level as government employment. Employment in services is projected to grow very rapidly so that by the turn of the present century it may reach 515,000 compared with about 475,000 for government. Within the service group, medical health, amusement and recreation, and miscellaneous business services (which include R&D-type activities) are projected to grow very rapidly.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 14 -- THE STAUNTON SUBREGION

Located in the Northwestern part of the State of Virginia and bordering the State of West Virginia, the Staunton subregion consists of the counties of Augusta, Bath, Highland and Rockingham as well as the three independent cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro. The transportation network is less than adequate in this subregion, particularly in the western part where the mountainous terrain is a limiting factor.

Population grew from about 122,000 in 1950 to 136,000 in 1960, representing an average rate of growth of 1.1 percent per year; this is equal to the growth rate achieved by the multi-state but lower than that for the combined Basin areas. We have projected a much faster population growth for the next three decades to be followed by a gradual slow-down in the subregion's growth vis-a-vis the other subregions in the Basin area. As is the case with other subregions, the level and direction of net interregional migration largely determine the relative rate of population growth of the subregion.

Labor force is projected to increase by 22,000 over the 1960-80 period, despite the decline in labor participation rates; this, in turn, reflects our assessment of relatively fast growth of job opportunities in the subregion coupled with large net inmigration which is expected to reverse the trend of the preceding decade.

Constant dollar personal income is also expected to lead the other subregions in the rate of growth. From a level of about a quarter billion dollars in 1960, the Staunton personal income may almost quintuple by 1990 and exceed a four billion dollar mark by the end of the projected period. Wages and salaries are expected to account for roughly 70 percent of the subregion's personal income, somewhat over the comparable ratios for the multi-state and the combined Basin areas.

Per capita personal income was estimated at roughly $1,700 or 70 percent of the comparable multi-state region's level in 1960. The subregion's per capita income is projected to grow at a relatively rapid rate during the projected period and to come closer to the multi-state average.

Civilian employment grew relatively fast during the past decade and is expected to increase in its rate of growth during the projected period.[1] By 1990 the subregion's total civilian employment is expected to reach 92,000, exceeding the 1960 level by about 47,000. A further gain of 70,000 is projected for the 1990-2020 period.

Employment in the export industries is projected to grow very rapidly over the next decades, faster than in most of the other subregions, implying a rising trend in the export multiplier. Residentiary industry employment will also continue to grow rapidly.

Agriculture activity in the subregion is limited to poultry, especially the raising of turkeys which is extensive. Total employment in agriculture exceeded 6,000 in 1960, representing 14 percent of the subregion's total civilian employment. In view of a rapid increase in industry employment projected for the 1960-90 period, agriculture will represent a declining share of total employment, as is generally the case everywhere in the United States.

Establishments producing food, textiles, apparel, chemicals, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery constitute by far the largest number of manufacturing plants in the subregion; they also account for the bulk of total manufacturing employment in the area. The food industry, currently employing 2,000 persons, is dominated by poultry processing plants. The concentration of poultry raising in the subregion has resulted in a growth in the number of manufacturing units to process the poultry product as well as to serve the poultry growers with fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals. The apparel industry produces mostly inexpensive women and men's clothing.

The food industry is a slow-growing industry, and is likely to remain so even in the more distant future. The prospect for employment growth in the apparel industry is not particularly favorable due to both the lack of adequately trained factors, and the weak competitive ability of the subregion to compete with the southern states in the location of this industry.

The rapid growth in total manufacturing employment is expected to come from chemicals, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery. The latter three industries are expected to account for half of all manufacturing employment in the subregion by 1990.

Employment in construction, trade, services, and government is expected to grow rapidly as population continues to increase and the standard of living to rise. By 1990 employment in these industries is projected to reach 53,000 compared to 20,700 in 1960. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment is expected to be the fastest growing among the noncommodity sectors, followed by construction, services, government, and trade.

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[1] It should be noted that projected employment is higher than projected labor force. This occurs for two reasons: The employment data are job count and therefore count twice persons holding two jobs; also the labor force excludes persons over 69 who are in the labor force but not counted in our data for the subregion.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 15 -- THE RICHMOND SUBREGION

The Richmond subregion covers most of the central portion of the State of Virginia and extends from the Blue Ridge and Southwestern Mountain ranges in Western Virginia to the Chesapeake Bay. It consists of twenty-seven counties and five independent cities. The twenty-seven counties are: Albemarle, Amelia, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Essex, Fluvanna, Goochland, Greene, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mecklenburg, New Kent, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Powhatan, Prince George, Richmond,and Westmoreland, The five cities are Charlottesville, Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Richmond.

From a level of 720,000 in 1950, the subregion's population increased by about 15 percent over the 1950-60 decade, compared to 12 percent from the multi-state region and 17 percent for the combined Basin area. Net interregional migration represented a very insignificant rate in this population growth, although there was a considerable migration of persons from predominantly rural area to the more urbanized areas in the state.

The subregion's population is expected to increase at over 1.5 percent per year, about the same as for the combined Basin area, but much faster than prospective population growth rate in the multi-state region. At this rate the subregion population may exceed 1.3 million by 1990 and 2.5 million by 2020. The subregion is projected to gain population through net inmigration after 1970, although at a somewhat modest scale of less than 40 persons per 1,000 of population. Nonwhites as a percent of total population are expected to remain at the 1960 level of 32 percent; the subregion will continue to have a higher proportion of nonwhite population than the multi-state region, the combined Basin area, or the Chesapeake Basin region.

The growth in population coupled with a modest increase in the overall participation rate will mean an average annual rate of labor force growth of less than two percent, which is higher than the comparable growth rates projected for the multi-state region and the combined Chesapeake-Susquehanna Basin area. A significant part of this increase will be derived from projected increases in the female labor force participation rate — from 37 percent in 1960 to about 46 percent in 1990. Male labor participation will continue to decrease, as is the case with most other Basin subregions.

Although personal income growth over the next three decades is expected to be faster than the growth for the combined Basin and multi-state region, per capita personal income is expected to grow at a relatively rapid rate in the Richmond subregion. Thus, with the per capita income level of $1,930 in 1960 and growing to $4,700 in 1990, the gap between the subregion and the multi-state area is expected to diminish. This, in part, is attributable to the relatively slow growth in average wages and salaries which in turn is related to the changes in industrial composition of the subregion's employment — faster than average growth in services and other industries whose measured productivity is relatively low.

Agriculture accounted for eight percent of the subregion's total employment in 1960 compared with 3.7 percent for the multistate region and about 5.5 percent for the combined Basin area. The share of agriculture in the Richmond economy will continue to decrease as a result of a continuous increase in productivity (resulting from improvements in farm technology and farm mechanization), and this in line with the experiences of other geographic areas in the nation.

Mining activity in the subregion is not extensive. It consists mostly of sand and gravel, which is used for construction purposes, and clay used for the manufacture of bricks, all of which are used primarily within the subregion.

Employment in contract construction should respond favorably to the subregion's growing population and personal income as well as to the upward trend in state-local government expenditures on schools and public facilities. From a current level of about 13,000, construction employment is projected to exceed 30,000 by 1990.

Manufacturing employment is projected to increase from 72,000 in 1960 to 95,000 in 1990, representing about two percent average annual growth rate. As a percent of total civilian employment in the subregion, manufacturing employment is projected to drop from 25 percent to 19 percent during this 30-year period.

The subregion's manufacturing is heavily weighted by such slow-growing industries as food and kindred products, tobacco manufactures, lumber and related products, and apparel. This specialization may explain in large part the subregion's relatively sluggish growth in manufacturing employment. The relative importance of printing and publishing (4,000 employees), chemicals (9,800), and other new fast-growing manufacturing industries is still too small to offset the dampening effect of the older well-established industries on the growth of employment in the subregion.

The share of noncommodity employment in the subregion's total civilian employment is projected to increase from a level of 67 percent in 1960 to 79 percent in 1990 and 84 percent by the end of the projected period. This represents a rate of employment growth higher than those for the multi-state and the combined Chesapeake-Susquehanna Basin area.

Like all other subregions, services and trade account for the bulk of the subregion's noncommodity employment. The subregion is expected to continue to have a high share of government employment. This is largely due to the inclusion of Richmond in this subregion, the capital of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which tends to have a high proportion of state and Federal government employment.

Employment in services is expected to grow much faster than in most other Basin subregions, reaching a level of 360,000 by the year 2020 compared to 174,000 in 1990 and 66,000 in 1960. Specific components of this industry group have been historically low in the subregion, such as education, medical services, miscellaneous business services, etc.; these industries are expected to grow rapidly under the influence of rising per capita income and increased pace of urbanization. Private household services have historically made up a high proportion of the service industry employment because of the influence of that portion of the subregion outside the cities. Although increased urbanization is expected to take place within the subregion, average wage levels are expected to be relatively low. This will tend to increase the amount of employment in this labor intensive service activity.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 16 - THE ROANOKE SUBREGION

The subregion consists of nine counties, and four independent cities all located in the Southwestern corner of the State of Virginia. The counties are Alleghany, Bedford, Botetourt, Craig, Floyd, Franklin, Montgomery, Roanoke, and Rockbridge. The cities are Roanoke, Clifton Forge, Buena Vista and Covington. The rugged terrain of this subregion, the steep Allegheny Mountains, as well as the steep valleys in the Blue Ridge have limited the development of an adequate transportation network in the subregion.

Total population in the subregion increased by about ten percent during the last decade, below the comparable population increase of the nation, multi-state, or the combined Basin area. The growth of population in the 15 to 65 age brackets, from which most of the labor force is drawn, was particularly slow as large numbers of adult workers left the subregion in search of more attractive employment opportunities elsewhere. We are projecting no significant net migration out of the subregion, which will raise the subregion rate of population growth close to those of the nation and the Basin area. At this rate population will reach 500,000 by 1990 and almost 900,000 by the year 2020. The proportion of nonwhites in total population is currently 12 percent, and no significant increase in this ratio is expected over the next several decades.

Matching the population growth and supported by a labor force participation rate increase, we expect a growth in the labor force of about 1.5 percent per annum. More men are expected to enter the labor force than females over the projected period despite the projected decline in the male participation coupled with a modest increase in the female rate. This phenomenon can be explained by the prospective shift in the age distribution of the population in favor of those with high labor participation — men between the ages of 25 and 55 years. The female labor participation rate in the Roanoke subregion is currently and is expected to remain higher than the multi-state area average due to the relatively high demand by apparel manufacturers in the subregion.

Personal income is projected to grow by almost five percent annually, reaching a level of about $2.2 billion in 1990 and $8.5 billion by the end of the projected period. Per capita income was about 70 percent of the multi-state average in 1950 and rose slightly in 1960. This tendency for convergence toward the multi-state average is projected to continue at a much faster pace. By 1990 the subregion's per capita income is projected to reach about $4,300 or 79 percent of the multi-state average and $9,600 or 88 percent of the multi-state level in 2020.

Civilian employment is projected to increase at about two percent annually — faster than in the past decade but slower than the pace expected for the Basin area as a whole. At this rate the subregion's employment would grow from 106,000 in 1960 to almost 190,000 in 1990 and to over 300,000 by the year 2020.

The growth in total civilian employment conceals diverse trends in individual industries. Agricultural employment is expected to continue to decrease both absolutely and as a percent of total civilian employment over the projected period, reflecting the upward trend in productivity per farmer. In 1960 agriculture employed about 8,000 persons, most of whom were engaged in dairying and the raising of livestock in the eastern portion of the subregion.

Mining is of little importance in the subregion with most of the production going for local consumption uses. A significant increase in mining activity within the subregion in the future would require the construction of additional transportation facilities at higher altitudes in order to reach the deposits in the Allegheny Plateau area. Due to the terrain, the construction of such a network, of course, would be very costly.

Manufacturing accounted for about 29 percent of total civilian employment in 1960; the share is projected to decline to 28 percent in 1990 and 23 percent by 2020. These projected shares are above those for the Chesapeake Basin area.

Textile, apparel, food processing, and chemicals are the leading industry divisions in the subregion, accounting for the bulk of employment. The major locational advantage of the subregion for plants in the textile and the apparel industries is the large supply of semi-skilled female labor; population outmigration in the future because of the lack of job opportunities for male heads of households may reduce this supply of labor and decrease this locational advantage. There are several chemical plants producing plastics, paints and varnishes in the subregion. It also has relatively large electrical machinery plants, dominated by that of the General Electric Company which has employed about 2,000 persons in recent years. The production process in these plants utilizes relatively large quantities of semi-skilled labor. The supply of this type of labor in the area represents the major locational advantage.

Well over three quarters of the projected gain in civilian employment will originate in the noncommodity industries, which increase from 63 percent of the subregion's civilian employment in 1960 to 69 percent in 1990. This is in line with both the historical record and the experiences of other areas. The transportation-communications-public utilities industry currently accounts for a much higher share of total employment than in the nation, multi-state region, or the combined Chesapeake-Susquehanna Basin area. This industry is, however, not expected to grow rapidly and is projected with a declining share of total employment. As is the case with other subregions, services and trade account for the bulk of noncommodity industry employment in the subregion.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 17 - THE LYNCHBURG SUBREGION

Located in the south central portion of Virginia, the Lynchburg subregion consists of the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Nelson and Prince Edward as well as the independent city of Lynchburg. The subregion has a developed transportation network, both in highways and railways. Lunchburg, the principal urban area, has good accessibility from all areas within as well as from urban centers outside the subregion.

The population growth of 0.5 percent during the 1950's was below that for the nation, multi-state area, and the Chesapeake Basin. The slow population growth was due to a large net outmigration as a consequence of the area's sluggish economic performance. We are projecting a marked improvement in the subregion's economic activity particularly during the present decade. As a result, population may grow at an average rate of over 1.5 percent, well over the expected population growth of the multi-state region. At this pace, population may reach about 320,000 by 1990, exceeding the 1960 level by about 140,000. A further gain of about 270,000 is expected over the 1990-2020 period. Nonwhite population currently accounts for about 28 percent of the subregion's total population compared to 16 percent for the combined Basin area. No significant change in the relative share of nonwhite population is expected for the subregion over the next several decades.

Accompanying the population growth will be a labor force increase of about two percent, well over the multi-state rate but at about the same pace as the combined Basin area. No rising labor participation rate is expected; a fall in male participation is offset by the significant increase in female labor participation rate.

The growth in labor force along with a continually rising trend in average employee compensation will mean about a five percent annual rate of growth of personal income, which exceeds by far the expected rate of growth of the multi-state region. At this rate, constant dollar income may increase from the 1960 level of $0.3 billion to $1.4 billion in 1990 and $5.7 billion by the end of the projected period. The share of wages and salaries in total personal income is expected to decline from its present level of about 73 percent. This share is significantly higher than that prevailing in the multi-state region. Per capita personal income is also projected to grow more rapidly than the multi-state average over the projected period. From a level of about $1,540 in 1960 (or 63 percent of the multi-state region per capita income), the subregion's per capita income is projected to reach about $4,400 and to account for about 81 percent of the multi-state average income in 1990.

Civilian employment in the subregion is projected to increase at more than two percent annually, much faster than the past decade increase and above the average Susquehanna rate. From 59,000 employees in 1960, total employment is projected to reach 120,000 by 1990 and 220,000 by the year 2020.

Export employment is also expected to grow rapidly, at about 1.5 percent annually. However, residentiary employment growth, supported by rising income and population, is projected to grow even faster, at more than three percent per year, indicating a steady increase in the export multiplier.

Because of its location in the Blue Ridge and in western portions of the Piedmont Plateau, the Lynchburg subregion is not a major agricultural center. However, agriculture accounts for a larger portion of the subregion's total employment than it does in the multi-state or the total Basin area. Agricultural employment declined by about 40 percent during the 1950's due to consolidation of small farms and, more importantly, to the rapid pace of farm mechanization. We are projecting a continuation of the postwar trend, although at a much reduced pace.

Mining activity is not extensive in this subregion. It is limited to marble, soapstone, aplite, sand, gravel and limestone, used mostly to meet local needs.

The share of manufacturing in the Lynchburg civilian employment was estimated at roughly 35 percent in 1960, which is much higher than the comparable share of the nation, multi-state region, or the combined Basin area. Manufacturing employment is divided almost equally between nondurable and durable subgroups. Textile, apparel, leather products, and chemicals industries dominate the nondurable subgroup. Within the durables sector, lumber, furniture, primary metals, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery are the dominant industries. With the exception of chemicals and electrical machinery, all these manufacturing industries are expected to be slow-growing over the projected period. Although manufacturing employment is projected to grow much faster than in other subregions, it may account for a declining share of total civilian employment in the Lynchburg subregion.

Contract construction is expected to be among the fast-growing industries over the next three decades, although it is expected to be exceeded by trade, government, finance-insurance-real estate, and services. Only transportation-communications-public utilities is projected to grow slower among noncommodity industries. It is significant to note that, except for the latter slow-growing industry grouping, each of these industry divisions is projected to grow more rapidly than its counterpart in the multi-state region or the combined Basin area. This, in turn, is associated with above average growth in population and personal income.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION 18 -- THE NORFOLK SUBREGION

The subregion consists of fifteen counties and eight cities. Two of the counties (Currituck and Camden) are located in North Carolina. All the other counties and the cities are located in Virginia (Accomack, Gloucester, Northampton, Isle of Wight, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Surry, York, Warwick, and James (counties); Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, Suffolk, Virginia Beach and Williamsburg (cities)).

The existence of many tidal streams, marshes, and swampland as well as the separation of the land masses by the Chesapeake Bay and other large river deltas have all complicated the development of adequate transportation systems, and restricted the opportunity for urban land expansion.

Population in the Norfolk subregion was estimated at 975,000 in 1960 compared to 760,000 in 1950, i.e., an increase of 2.5 percent per annum, which is higher than comparable growth rate for any Basin subregion except Washington. This relatively high rate of growth is attributable in part to a substantial net inmigration occasioned by the significant increase in the demand for shipbuilding, an industry which weighs heavily in Norfolk's economy. Much of this inmigration is attributable to nonwhites who comprised almost 30 percent of population in 1960 and are projected at a somewhat smaller share.

However, since employment opportunities in the shipbuilding and related activities are not expected to grow rapidly, we are expecting a net outmigration of people during the coming decades. As a result, population is projected to grow at a slower pace than it did during the 1950's, and also slower than it is expected for the Chesapeake Basin and the multi-state area. By 1990, population may pass 1.4 million and go on beyond 2 million by the year 2020.

With a moderate decline in the overall participation rate expected, the growth of labor force will fall behind the corresponding growth in population over the next few decades. Women are expected to account for almost half of the projected increase in total labor force, in part because of the expected rise in the female labor participation. In line with past trends, male labor participation is expected to decline, particularly among the younger and older age groups.

Expressed in 1960 constant prices, personal income in the Norfolk subregion rose from $1.2 billion in 1950 to $1.8 billion in 1960; an annual growth rate above four percent. This is faster than in the multi-state area but about the same as the Chesapeake Basin growth. In line with the expected slow-down in the pace of labor force and population growth, we have projected personal income to increase by about four percent annually, which is slightly below the Chesapeake Basin rate.

Per capita personal income was estimated at $1,800 or 75 percent of the multi-state average in 1960. This relatively low per capita income level is in part explained by the high proportion of nonwhites in the subregion and the very high dependency ratio. The slower than average growth in average wages per employee is expected to be more than compensated by gradual declines in both the relative importance of nonwhite persons and the dependency ratio which may lead to a little faster than average per capita income growth for the Norfolk subregion over the next few decades. By 1990, the subregion's per capita personal income is likely to reach 4,200 or 77 percent of the multi-state average, thereby slightly reducing the 1960 income differential.

Civilian employment is projected to grow at an annual rate of about 1.5 percent which is slow relative to the Chesapeake Basin area growth, but faster than for the multi-state region. With about 260,000 in 1960, employment in the Norfolk subregion is expected to exceed 400,000 in 1990 and reach 630,000 by the year 2020.

Employment in export-type industries is projected to grow at less than one percent annually compared to 0.6 percent during the 1950-60 decade; this, in turn, is explained by the expected low employment growth in transportation equipment (shipbuilding), the largest export industry in the region. The export industry multiplier is higher than in the other Basin regions, and is projected to increase by a larger amount. In spite of this, residentiary industry employment growth is expected to be somewhat slower than that for the Chesapeake Basin.

Agriculture accounted for about six percent of the region's total employment in 1960, and the percentage share is projected to drop to below four percent by 1990. The fishing industry (which is included in the agriculture sector estimate) is of some importance in the subregion although its employment is not expected to increase significantly. Mining also constitutes a minor part of the subregion's activity in both the historical and projected years.

With rising incomes and population, employment in construction is projected to grow both absolutely and as percent of total employment over the next several decades. By 1990 the industry may employ 35,000 persons compared with less than 13,000 in 1960.

Manufacturing employment is projected to grow from 57,000 in 1960 to 85,000 in 1990; representing more than one percent average annual growth. This is faster than expected for the multi-state area and the Chesapeake Basin, at least for the next three decades.

Transportation equipment is the most important manufacturing industry accounting for more than ten percent of the region's total civilian employment in 1960, compared to about two percent in the nation and even less in the multi-state area. Although shipbuilding is not expected to be a fast-growing industry nationally, Norfolk is expected to maintain its competitive advantage, so that employment in the transportation equipment industry is projected to grow by about one percent annually. Indeed, this growth accounts for half the expected manufacturing growth in the subregion. Food processing is also important in the subregion, and its employment is expected to increase over the projected interval. The apparel and printing industries are projected to grow faster than other important industries in the subregion, and because of a competitive advantage are projected to grow faster than in the multi-state area.

Employment in noncommodity industries is expected to continue growing faster than total civilian employment, as a result of rising incomes and population. By 1990, the noncommodity group is expected to exceed 76 percent of total employment, a higher share than that found for the multi-state area. Employment in services, as in most subregions, is expected to be the major source of new employment opportunities, increasing from 23 percent of employment in 1960 to 29 percent in 1990 and 34 percent by 2020.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Content and Organization of the Summary Tables

The detailed study results are presented in the following summary tables. These data are organized to provide ready interregional comparisons of the trends in employment, population, labor force, and income.

Specifically, all of the subregions in the Basin are grouped together in presenting the historical and projected values for each of the separate statistical indicators. (Chapter IV of the main text organizes the same data on a region basis; i.e., all of the statistical indicators for a given region are grouped together.) Tables 1, 2, and 3 present employment data; Table 4 presents population data; Table 5 presents labor force data; Table 6 presents income data.

The historical data shown are for the years 1950 and 1960. Employment data for selected subregions in the Chesapeake Basin are also shown for the year 1965.

Projected data are shown for each decadal year from 1970 to 2020 for major sector employment, population, labor force, and income; more detailed manufacturing industry employment also is shown only for the projected years 1970-1990.

In addition to the historical and projected values for each indicator, we also show its average annual rate of change between decadal years. For the employment data we additionally show the share which each subregion has of the multi-state employment in each industry. (The multi-state area includes the six states in which the Chesapeake and Susquehanna River Basins are situated. These states are: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Virginia.) Also we show the share of each subregion's total civilian employment which is accounted for by each industry in the subregion.

Areas for Which the Data are Shown

Data are shown for each of the 18 economic subregions in the Susquehanna-Chesapeake River Basin area. The boundaries for each of these subregions were determined by analysis of labor markets, the characteristics and economic activity within the River Basin counties. Table 8 shows the counties which comprise each economic subregion.

In addition to the data for the separate economic subregions of the River Basins, we show comparable historical and projected data for the nation as a whole, for the multi-state area, for the total Basin area (i.e., the Susquehanna plus Chesapeake Basins), for the Susquehanna Basin (i.e., the sum of economic subregions 1-7), and for the Chesapeake Basin (i.e., the sum of economic subregions 8-18). Indications are that the Baltimore area (i.e., subregion 8) will increasingly obtain its water supply from the Susquehanna Basin. Accordingly, we separately show data for the combined Susquehanna Basin and Baltimore subregion in Table 7.

Employment Data

The employment data for the Basins and subregions represent the number of jobs in each industry and not the number of persons employed in each industry. In addition to wage and salary jobs the data included are self-employed, unpaid family workers, and part-time jobholders. The armed forces are excluded from the civilian employment and government data.

The attempt was made to get as complete an industry coverage as the available historical data permitted. The regional industry employment data were developed from county employment security data obtained from the offices of each state within the Basins. The multi-state and national data are estimated on a person count and not a job count basis, as derived from Bureau of Employment Security and Bureau of Labor Statistics sources. The conceptual difference between the job count data of the Basins and subregions as compared with the person count data of the national and multi-state areas shows up dramatically in a few instances where the multi-state person employment estimate is less than the total Basin job employment estimate.

While 1950 and 1960 data are shown for each subregion, 1965 data are shown only for the subregions located in Virginia (i.e., subregions 12, 14-18) and for the national and multi-state areas.

With one major exception the industry employment data are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification. The exception is the treatment of public education employees. This group of employees is included in the service sector (SIC 70-89) rather than in the government sector (SIC 91-93) where the SIC classification and most statistical sources place them.

Definitions of commodity, noncommodity, export, and residentiary employment are provided as footnotes to the tables on p. 110 and 144.

Incorporated with the data developed by the NPA are regional projections of farming, which constitutes the major component of agricultural employment (provided by the Economic Research Service, USDA); mining employment (provided by the Bureau of Mines); lumber and wood employment (provided by the U. S. Forest Service); pulp and paper employment (provided by the U. S. Forest Service). The national and multi-state projections for these industries were prepared by NPA.

Population Data

The population data relate to the resident population in each area. They exclude armed forces stationed overseas, but include armed forces and college students living in the area whose homes might be elsewhere. (Greater detail on population than is shown in these summary tables is available in Chapter IV of the main text.

Labor Force Data

The labor force estimates shown for the River Basins and economic subregions include those willing and able to work between the ages of 14 through 69. The more customary definition (used for the nation and multi-state estimates shown in the accompanying tables) includes the ages 14 and over. Similarly, the labor participation rates for the Basins and subregions refer to the share of the total population in the ages 15 through 69 which is in the labor force, so that the Basins and subregions participation rates are definitionally higher than the nation and multi-state estimates.

It should also be noted that the labor force is defined as a person count in the Basins and subregions, while the employment is on a job count basis. Thus, the difference between the labor force data and the employment data shown in the tables does not imply the unemployment level. Indeed in one instance (Subregion 14) because of dual jobholders in the employment data, labor force is projected to be less than employment.

Income Data

The personal income data for each historical and projected year show the income received by households in each area stated in terms of the 1960 price level. The tables show separate estimates for income originating in employment; i.e., wage and salary income including proprietor income; and other income sources including government transfer payments, dividends and interest, and armed forces income.

Meanings of Symbols

In some subregions a specific manufacturing industry may show no employment or have so few employees that they are not recorded. In the number of employees data in Table 1A the symbol --- signifies that no employment is reported. In the usual instance this means that there is actually no employment although in some cases it might mean that some employment was not recorded. The symbol ** signifies that there is some employment reported for the industry but it numbers less than 50 employees. Similarly in the percent of employment data Table 1A the symbol --- signifies no reported employment while the symbol ** indicates employment which is below the 50 employee cut-off; the symbol * in the growth rate data indicates that employment starts at or declines to zero in the decadal years.

TABLE 1. MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT 1/	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	59746.9	66679.0	72179.0	80000.0	94680.0	108800.0	129200.0	152000.0	174100.0	1.10	1.64	1.70	1.40	1.73	1.64	1.37	1.60	2.08
MULTI-STATE	14339.0	14979.3	15898.0	17072.0	19044.0	20783.0	23566.0	26964.0	30142.0	0.44	1.32	1.10	0.88	1.26	1.36	1.12	1.20	1.44
TOTAL BASIN	3230.5	3585.8		4426.8	5359.0	6435.4	7813.9	9497.7	11352.1	1.05	2.13	1.93	1.85	1.96	1.97	1.80		
SUSQUEHANNA	1182.8	1197.7		1432.0	1724.1	2090.9	2544.1	3103.9	3763.6	0.13	1.80	1.87	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.00		
CHESAPEAKE	2047.6	2388.1		2994.8	3634.9	4344.5	5269.8	6393.3	7568.5	1.55	2.29	1.96	1.80	1.95	1.95	1.70		
REGION 1	156.9	166.1		204.1	254.9	318.3	397.1	493.9	613.8	0.57	2.08	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.21	2.20		
2	123.1	130.8		171.7	206.6	259.6	324.5	403.5	501.7	0.61	2.76	1.87	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.20		
3	239.0	201.5		225.9	263.8	316.9	381.4	460.1	547.1	-1.69	1.15	1.57	1.85	1.87	1.89	1.75		
4	80.5	87.7		121.0	145.4	176.2	211.2	251.1	296.6	0.86	3.27	1.85	1.94	1.83	1.75	1.68		
5	55.6	49.3		55.4	64.6	72.6	83.2	95.1	109.1	-1.19	1.17	1.55	1.18	1.37	1.35	1.38		
6	442.9	482.0		565.2	678.6	821.9	1004.1	1236.0	1528.0	0.85	1.60	1.85	1.93	2.02	2.10	2.14		
7	84.9	80.4		88.8	110.3	125.3	142.6	164.1	187.3	-0.55	1.01	2.19	1.28	1.30	1.41	1.33		
8	616.7	715.2		859.8	1057.4	1279.8	1533.1	1839.8	2131.0	1.49	1.66	2.09	1.93	1.82	1.84	1.48		
9	41.4	44.4		55.2	68.0	81.1	99.1	121.3	144.5	0.69	2.20	2.11	1.78	2.03	2.04	1.77		
10	98.5	100.2		122.9	142.5	164.1	194.8	229.6	268.0	0.17	2.06	1.50	1.42	1.73	1.66	1.56		
11	47.4	44.4		50.3	57.7	67.8	82.0	98.9	116.3	-0.64	1.24	1.38	1.63	1.93	1.89	1.63		
12	26.5	30.2	35.2	43.1	54.0	65.4	80.2	99.5	120.3	1.32	3.61	2.28	1.93	2.06	2.18	1.92	3.08	4.15
13	568.5	696.9		930.9	1129.1	1345.3	1683.5	2082.4	2500.9	2.06	2.94	1.95	1.77	2.27	2.15	1.85		
14	38.7	44.9	53.7	60.2	75.1	91.5	111.5	134.0	160.0	1.52	2.97	2.23	2.00	2.00	1.86	1.79	3.63	2.31
15	248.9	284.3	325.5	349.0	424.6	514.6	634.4	774.9	945.8	1.34	2.07	1.98	1.94	2.11	2.02	2.01	2.74	1.41
16	96.5	105.9	121.4	131.2	157.8	188.6	228.3	276.7	328.4	0.94	2.17	1.86	1.80	1.93	1.94	1.73	2.77	1.57
17	55.8	59.0	67.7	75.9	96.5	120.9	150.4	186.0	223.1	0.55	2.56	2.42	2.29	2.23	2.12	1.84	2.79	2.33
18	208.7	262.7	307.1	316.3	372.3	425.4	472.1	550.2	630.2	2.33	1.87	1.65	1.34	1.05	1.54	1.37	3.18	0.59

1/ FOR EACH INDUSTRY IN TABLES 1, 1A AND 2, BASIN AND REGION EMPLOYMENT DATA ARE ON A JOB COUNT BASIS; NATION AND MULTI-STATE DATA ARE ON A PERSON COUNT BASIS.

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09)	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09) AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	7597.0	5801.0	4632.0	4220.0	3190.0	2630.0	2260.0	1980.0	1790.0	-2.66	-3.13	-2.76	-1.91	-1.50	-1.31	-1.00	-4.40	-1.85
MULTI-STATE	792.7	555.0	418.0	372.0	289.0	245.0	210.0	183.3	165.2	-3.50	-3.92	-2.49	-1.64	-1.53	-1.35	-1.03	-5.51	-2.30
TOTAL BASIN	299.1	198.2	0	168.3	165.9	170.3	176.7	185.2	194.7	-4.03	-1.62	-0.14	0.26	0.37	0.47	0.50		
SUSQUEHANNA	108.0	74.0		67.9	67.2	70.7	74.4	78.3	82.3	-3.72	-0.86	-0.11	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50		
CHESAPEAKE	191.1	124.2		100.4	98.7	99.6	102.3	106.9	112.4	-4.22	-2.11	-0.17	0.09	0.27	0.44	0.50		
REGION 1	24.0	15.8		14.3	13.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.5	-4.11	-1.00	-0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.33		
2	17.5	11.7		10.5	10.6	11.4	12.5	13.7	15.1	-3.96	-1.06	0.07	0.72	0.94	0.92	0.98		
3	8.4	5.5		5.4	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.0	-4.12	-0.25	-0.01	0.58	0.72	0.64	0.74		
4	7.1	4.8		4.6	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	-3.92	-0.59	-0.35	0.69	0.58	0.58	0.37		
5	3.4	1.9		1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	-5.73	-2.08	-1.05	-0.87	-0.41	-0.87	0.		
6	39.7	29.1		27.1	27.0	28.5	29.6	30.8	31.7	-3.04	-0.71	-0.05	0.55	0.38	0.40	0.29		
7	7.9	5.1		4.5	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.4	-4.29	-1.26	0.10	0.82	0.87	0.89	0.82		
8	26.0	18.5		17.2	18.2	19.4	21.5	24.3	27.5	-3.36	-0.72	0.57	0.64	1.05	1.23	1.24		
9	10.7	6.4		5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	-5.00	-1.36	-0.55	-0.12	-0.21	0.	0.19		
10	14.9	11.2		9.9	10.8	11.6	13.2	14.8	16.5	-2.84	-1.21	0.91	0.74	1.26	1.15	1.09		
11	9.8	5.5		4.3	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	-5.68	-2.24	-1.59	-1.35	-1.08	-1.09	-1.22		
12	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	-4.92	-2.58	-1.43	-1.43	-1.76	-1.00	-1.11	-7.14	2.21
13	25.5	18.5		13.2	11.9	11.9	11.1	10.6	10.1	-3.12	-3.32	-1.01	-0.04	-0.69	-0.46	-0.48		
14	9.2	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.5	7.3	-3.67	-3.87	1.32	0.93	0.99	0.97	1.17	-4.65	-3.08
15	38.2	22.7	16.0	16.0	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.8	-5.06	-3.44	-0.63	-0.50	-0.29	-0.37	-0.46	-6.79	0.03
16	14.7	8.3	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	-5.49	-3.91	-1.72	-1.00	-1.14	-0.82	-0.89	-6.38	-1.37
17	13.2	7.6	5.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	-5.44	-1.05	-0.16	-0.15	-0.15	0.15	-0.15	-7.94	6.35
18	21.7	14.9	12.0	14.2	14.6	15.2	16.3	17.6	19.3	-3.72	-0.50	0.29	0.41	0.71	0.77	0.93	-4.20	3.36

MINING (SIC 10-14)	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									MINING (SIC 10-14) AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	792.0	600.0	534.0	530.0	430.0	400.0	350.0	310.0	290.0	-2.74	-1.23	-2.07	-0.72	-1.33	-1.21	-0.66	-2.30	-0.15
MULTI-STATE	286.8	121.0	101.0	92.0	61.0	52.0	40.0	33.0	29.1	-8.27	-2.70	-4.03	-1.58	-2.59	-1.91	-1.25	-3.55	-1.85
TOTAL BASIN	69.9	27.9		18.9	20.0	21.8	24.1	26.2	27.8	-8.78	-3.85	0.61	0.85	1.00	0.84	0.59		
SUSQUEHANNA	64.7	21.6		13.2	14.1	15.6	17.4	19.2	20.8	-10.40	-4.78	0.64	1.00	1.11	0.99	0.80		
CHESAPEAKE	5.2	6.3		5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	1.94	-1.17	0.56	0.49	0.71	0.44	0.	-23.10	27.02
REGION 1	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.72	-0.92	1.09	0.86	1.01	0.	0.		
2	0.6	0.7		0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.62	-1.84	4.10	3.22	3.00	1.84	1.55		
3	43.3	8.5		3.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	-14.97	-7.91	-3.00	-1.94	-1.28	-1.05	-0.57		
4	1.8	1.2		0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-3.83	-6.41	4.65	-0.36	-0.86	0.	0.		
5	7.9	3.4		2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	-8.02	-2.73	-0.60	-0.01	0.21	0.	0.39		
6	8.9	6.4		4.8	6.3	8.0	9.7	11.3	12.7	-3.24	-2.82	2.71	2.41	1.97	1.54	1.17		
7	2.0	0.9		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	-7.39	-3.42	-1.05	-0.47	-1.39	1.84	-1.81		
8	0.6	1.3		1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	7.46	-0.21	1.68	1.16	1.51	0.49	0.		
9	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	8.91	4.03	4.09	2.33	0.62	2.92	0.		
10	1.0	0.8		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	-2.49	-3.55	0.13	0.	0.93	0.	0.		
11	0.6	1.1		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.61	-3.52	-0.06	-0.10	0.41	0.	-1.33		
12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.98	0.05	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.10	0.
13	0.5	1.1		1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.65	-1.63	-0.21	-0.03	-0.33	0.	0.		
14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.59	-0.04	0.13	0.33	1.88	0.	0.	-3.50	3.54
15	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	-2.73	-0.45	0.32	0.76	0.35	1.84	0.	1.95	-2.79
16	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	-4.19	-0.93	0.25	0.37	0.	0.	1.84	-4.97	3.28
17	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-3.19	-0.41	0.06	0.47	1.32	0.	0.	-2.87	2.11
18	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-3.24	6.03	-0.05	-0.51	-0.44	0.	0.	-4.06	17.19

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

CONSTRUCTION (SIC 15-17)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	3240.0	3734.0	4015.0	4380.0	5900.0	6990.0	9020.0	11490.0	14140.0	1.43	1.61	3.02	1.71	2.58	2.45	2.10	1.46	1.76
MULTI-STATE	730.5	755.0	796.0	922.0	1162.0	1413.0	1793.0	2275.0	2792.7	0.33	2.02	2.34	1.97	2.41	2.41	2.07	1.06	2.98
TOTAL BASIN	156.1	174.4		250.0	333.5	439.6	568.7	731.0	901.9	1.12	3.67	2.92	2.80	2.61	2.54	2.12		
SUSQUEHANNA	46.5	46.9		68.1	94.6	128.9	171.8	225.1	278.6	0.09	3.81	3.34	3.14	2.91	2.74	2.16		
CHESAPEAKE	109.6	127.5		181.9	238.9	310.7	396.9	505.9	623.3	1.53	3.61	2.77	2.66	2.48	2.46	2.11		
REGION 1	6.6	6.5		7.7	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.5	-0.14	1.76	0.47	0.74	0.57	0.53	0.51		
2	3.8	3.9		5.8	7.8	10.6	14.0	18.0	22.6	0.29	4.17	2.97	3.08	2.82	2.54	2.30		
3	8.1	6.0		12.0	15.7	22.0	30.4	41.2	54.5	-2.94	7.18	2.74	3.46	3.28	3.09	2.84		
4	2.6	2.9		6.4	8.6	11.2	14.1	17.2	20.3	1.10	8.39	2.95	2.66	2.36	2.01	1.67		
5	1.1	1.4		1.9	3.4	4.5	5.7	7.3	9.1	2.03	3.31	6.12	2.79	2.45	2.50	2.23		
6	22.3	24.1		31.3	45.6	63.3	85.5	112.8	145.4	0.79	2.65	3.83	3.33	3.05	2.81	2.57		
7	2.1	2.2		3.0	5.4	8.6	12.9	18.9	26.2	0.49	3.07	6.17	4.72	4.09	3.89	3.32		
8	41.1	43.3		55.9	72.0	92.0	114.6	145.5	175.9	0.53	2.58	2.56	2.48	2.22	2.42	1.92		
9	1.7	1.7		2.6	3.9	5.6	7.1	9.3	11.9	0.49	3.97	4.24	3.68	2.40	2.74	2.50		
10	4.0	6.2		6.9	8.0	9.4	11.5	14.0	17.0	4.32	1.14	1.43	1.69	2.04	1.99	1.96		
11	1.0	2.9		3.4	4.2	5.1	5.6	8.3	9.9	10.68	1.76	2.14	1.96	2.61	2.32	1.78		
12	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.1	5.5	7.4	9.6	5.15	6.16	2.49	3.19	2.98	3.01	2.64	5.18	3.22
13	32.2	39.2		61.0	79.5	103.0	135.2	172.8	213.8	1.99	4.53	2.68	2.62	2.76	2.48	2.15		
14	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.5	4.9	6.7	8.9	11.6	2.18	4.55	3.60	3.39	3.18	2.88	2.68	5.86	3.26
15	12.1	12.7	16.0	19.1	25.6	33.4	44.3	58.0	75.0	0.45	4.19	2.93	2.71	2.86	2.73	2.60	4.74	3.65
16	4.2	3.6	4.0	5.6	8.1	11.5	15.7	20.8	26.2	-1.55	4.70	3.71	3.57	3.16	2.85	2.33	2.39	7.06
17	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.9	7.0	9.7	13.1	16.7	-4.14	4.04	3.80	3.68	3.32	3.05	2.46	4.38	3.71
18	7.8	12.9	17.0	19.2	26.3	34.7	40.0	47.8	55.7	5.13	4.05	3.22	2.80	1.43	1.80	1.54	5.70	2.42

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-PUBLIC UTILITIES (SIC 40-49)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	4247.0	4267.4	4176.0	3820.0	3770.0	3820.0	4130.0	4670.0	5340.0	0.05	-1.10	-0.13	0.13	0.78	1.24	1.35	-0.42	-1.78
MULTI-STATE	1114.6	1050.0	1009.0	1023.0	1020.0	1033.0	1040.0	1172.2	1296.1	-0.60	-0.26	-0.03	0.13	0.07	1.20	1.01	-0.79	0.28
TOTAL BASIN	282.6	260.9		314.5	348.2	394.5	449.1	509.1	563.8	-0.80	1.89	1.02	1.26	1.30	1.26	1.03		
SUSQUEHANNA	105.5	86.1		109.1	119.6	136.6	153.8	171.1	188.2	-2.01	2.40	0.92	1.34	1.19	1.07	0.96		
CHESAPEAKE	177.1	174.8		205.4	228.7	257.9	295.3	338.0	375.6	-0.13	1.63	1.08	1.21	1.36	1.36	1.06		
REGION 1	9.6	7.7		13.9	16.0	19.4	22.4	25.1	27.4	-2.19	6.06	1.42	1.92	1.47	1.14	0.88		
2	9.5	8.4		12.1	12.8	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.8	-1.21	3.69	0.56	1.00	0.76	0.58	0.43		
3	20.4	15.8		16.7	18.0	21.0	24.1	27.4	30.6	-2.52	0.54	0.79	1.53	1.40	1.29	1.11		
4	6.7	5.1		8.1	8.9	10.4	12.1	13.8	15.5	-2.65	4.72	0.88	1.64	1.50	1.32	1.17		
5	5.2	4.5		4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	-1.47	-0.65	0.41	0.57	0.62	0.60	0.56		
6	33.8	30.6		37.1	41.6	48.7	56.5	64.9	74.0	-0.97	1.93	1.15	1.60	1.49	1.40	1.32		
7	20.4	14.0		17.1	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.4	-3.70	2.03	0.53	0.24	0.09	0.	-0.11		
8	50.5	58.8		66.5	76.9	87.2	99.1	111.4	118.7	1.54	1.24	1.46	1.26	1.29	1.18	0.64		
9	2.2	2.4		2.7	3.4	4.1	4.9	5.9	7.0	1.12	1.02	2.22	1.89	1.89	1.87	1.72		
10	7.9	7.6		8.2	8.9	9.9	11.3	12.9	14.5	-0.34	0.75	0.78	1.15	1.30	1.33	1.18		
11	6.5	5.9		6.6	7.4	8.4	9.8	11.3	13.1	-0.92	1.04	1.15	1.26	1.57	1.43	1.49		
12	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.0	7.1	2.80	3.01	1.74	1.53	1.74	1.64	1.70	-2.81	9.17
13	47.6	35.9		49.1	52.0	58.5	70.1	83.3	95.0	-2.79	3.18	0.59	1.18	1.83	1.74	1.32		
14	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	2.28	0.78	1.31	0.87	1.09	1.21	1.08	-0.05	1.62
15	20.8	22.5	23.0	26.5	29.4	34.0	40.1	46.9	54.2	0.81	1.62	1.04	1.49	1.65	1.58	1.46	0.41	2.84
16	14.3	12.3	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.8	12.1	13.0	14.5	-1.44	-0.64	0.42	-0.24	0.26	0.72	1.10	-0.57	-0.70
17	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.7	-2.03	1.19	1.05	1.62	1.73	1.47	1.28	-2.34	4.85
18	19.9	21.3	22.0	25.0	28.1	32.0	33.8	37.0	39.9	0.69	1.60	1.17	1.30	0.56	0.91	0.76	0.62	2.60

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	3090.7	3432.0	3667.0	4075.0	4667.0	5210.0	6189.0	7118.0	7785.0
MULTI-STATE	839.0	830.0	851.0	909.0	934.0	956.0	1077.0	1217.2	1311.8
TOTAL BASIN	121.7	131.4		195.8	260.7	318.0	385.4	459.5	535.7
SUSQUEHANNA	40.8	41.9		65.[illegible]	91.4	109.6	128.6	149.9	173.2
CHESAPEAKE	80.8	89.5		134.0	169.3	208.4	256.8	309.6	362.5
REGION 1	5.4	4.7		9.5	14.6	17.6	19.3	20.3	21.1
2	4.5	3.8		7.7	10.6	12.2	13.4	14.3	14.9
3	9.3	9.4		11.8	14.3	16.8	19.9	21.8	24.0
4	2.1	2.0		5.1	6.8	8.9	11.2	13.7	16.2
5	1.0	1.5		2.5	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7
6	16.0	17.7		25.6	37.1	43.9	52.2	62.6	75.1
7	2.5	2.9		3.5	4.6	6.5	9.1	12.8	17.2
8	31.6	35.9		41.6	51.1	59.5	69.7	81.0	90.5
9	2.8	1.5		2.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.5	6.3
10	2.7	2.5		5.9	6.2	6.7	7.7	8.9	10.2
11	0.9	1.0		1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.2
12	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.2	4.0	5.0
13	19.1	15.3		36.0	48.0	61.4	81.1	102.0	122.5
14	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.2
15	10.3	14.2	16.0	19.6	24.4	30.0	37.2	45.8	55.6
16	2.4	4.1	5.0	5.5	6.5	7.5	9.1	10.9	12.8
17	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.8	5.1	6.6	8.3	10.0
18	7.8	11.0	13.0	16.2	21.0	27.6	32.0	36.4	41.2

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.05	1.73	1.37	1.11	1.74	1.41	0.90	1.33	2.13
MULTI-STATE	-0.11	0.91	0.27	0.23	1.20	1.23	0.75	0.50	1.33
TOTAL BASIN	0.78	4.28	2.70	2.01	1.94	1.77	1.55		
SUSQUEHANNA	0.27	4.61	3.34	1.83	1.61	1.54	1.46		
CHESAPEAKE	1.02	4.12	2.37	2.10	2.11	1.89	1.59		
REGION 1	-1.41	7.42	4.31	1.90	0.94	0.51	0.39		
2	-1.67	7.31	3.18	1.43	0.97	0.65	0.41		
3	0.08	2.38	1.93	1.62	1.38	1.23	0.97		
4	-0.47	9.61	2.95	2.67	2.32	2.04	1.69		
5	4.33	5.13	3.31	0.97	0.87	0.71	0.66		
6	0.99	3.79	3.78	1.69	1.75	1.83	1.84		
7	1.38	1.91	2.75	3.51	3.42	3.47	3.00		
8	1.29	1.48	2.07	1.54	1.59	1.51	1.12		
9	-5.71	2.42	3.30	2.99	2.37	1.80	1.37		
10	-0.81	8.82	0.52	0.78	1.39	1.34	1.49		
11	1.39	3.21	1.80	2.20	2.48	2.33	2.14		
12	4.07	4.92	3.07	3.09	2.75	2.26	2.26	3.97	5.87
13	-2.24	8.97	2.92	2.49	2.82	2.32	1.85		
14	-1.01	2.69	2.08	1.79	1.91	1.90	1.84	3.65	1.75
15	3.22	3.31	2.21	2.07	2.17	2.10	1.96	2.45	4.18
16	5.21	3.15	1.66	1.38	1.95	1.82	1.62	4.23	2.09
17	4.83	3.91	3.06	2.99	2.61	2.32	1.88	3.73	4.09
18	3.49	3.89	2.67	2.75	1.50	1.30	1.25	3.35	4.44

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	8707.8	9638.1	10253.0	11415.0	12813.0	14200.0	16751.0	19442.0	21265.0
MULTI-STATE	2044.2	2078.0	2133.0	2280.0	2351.0	2413.0	2717.0	3056.3	3303.5
TOTAL BASIN	445.7	534.3		667.4	808.9	946.1	1103.4	1281.4	1462.0
SUSQUEHANNA	167.7	180.1		214.7	273.6	316.2	357.3	397.9	437.7
CHESAPEAKE	278.0	354.1		452.6	535.3	629.9	746.1	883.5	1024.3
REGION 1	22.8	24.3		31.2	42.2	48.7	52.5	54.8	56.0
2	17.9	18.9		27.1	35.6	45.6	56.5	67.7	78.8
3	36.4	33.3		34.3	43.9	49.6	55.0	60.3	65.0
4	11.0	12.4		19.5	25.0	29.3	32.8	35.8	38.5
5	7.1	6.7		8.2	10.1	11.8	13.6	15.3	17.0
6	59.3	70.9		79.7	96.0	107.2	120.0	134.3	150.3
7	13.2	13.7		14.8	20.8	24.0	26.9	29.7	32.1
8	104.2	118.1		133.5	156.5	179.0	212.0	250.0	290.0
9	5.6	6.6		8.6	9.8	11.3	13.7	16.4	19.0
10	14.4	13.9		19.5	23.0	26.5	31.2	35.9	40.6
11	6.7	6.0		6.3	7.0	7.6	8.9	10.6	12.0
12	2.8	4.2	5.0	6.5	8.1	9.6	11.6	14.2	16.4
13	66.5	93.0		140.1	170.6	211.0	256.8	306.0	352.5
14	3.5	5.8	7.0	7.9	9.8	11.8	14.2	17.0	19.6
15	29.3	40.9	45.0	50.3	59.7	69.9	85.0	100.0	121.6
16	11.1	14.8	17.0	19.4	21.8	25.5	30.0	36.0	41.8
17	5.2	6.8	7.8	9.1	11.5	14.2	17.7	21.9	26.0
18	28.6	43.9	48.0	51.6	57.5	63.5	65.0	75.5	84.8

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.02	1.71	1.16	1.03	1.67	1.50	0.90	1.24	2.17
MULTI-STATE	0.16	0.93	0.31	0.26	1.19	1.18	0.78	0.52	1.34
TOTAL BASIN	1.83	2.25	1.94	1.58	1.55	1.51	1.33		
SUSQUEHANNA	0.72	1.77	2.45	1.46	1.23	1.08	0.96		
CHESAPEAKE	2.45	2.48	1.69	1.64	1.71	1.70	1.49		
REGION 1	0.64	2.52	3.09	1.43	0.75	0.43	0.22		
2	0.58	3.64	2.78	2.49	2.17	1.82	1.53		
3	-0.89	0.32	2.48	1.23	1.04	0.92	0.75		
4	1.13	4.68	2.49	1.62	1.13	0.88	0.73		
5	-0.63	2.09	2.10	1.58	1.42	1.18	1.06		
6	1.81	1.17	1.88	1.11	1.14	1.13	1.13		
7	0.36	0.76	3.48	1.47	1.13	1.00	0.78		
8	1.26	1.23	1.60	1.35	1.71	1.66	1.50		
9	1.61	2.45	1.54	1.43	1.94	1.82	1.48		
10	-0.34	3.43	1.65	1.43	1.65	1.41	1.24		
11	-1.04	0.49	1.02	0.83	1.59	1.76	1.25		
12	4.25	4.41	2.25	1.71	1.91	2.04	1.45	3.50	5.34
13	3.41	4.18	1.99	2.15	1.98	1.77	1.42		
14	4.98	3.22	2.18	1.87	1.87	1.82	1.43	4.00	2.45
15	3.40	2.09	1.73	1.59	1.98	1.64	1.97	1.92	2.25
16	2.90	2.74	1.18	1.58	1.64	1.84	1.50	2.79	2.68
17	2.81	2.90	2.35	2.13	2.23	2.15	1.73	2.63	3.16
18	4.37	1.62	1.09	1.00	0.23	1.51	1.17	1.79	1.46

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	2030.6	2534.1	3306.0	3610.0	4760.0	5810.0	7570.0	9490.0	11590.0
MULTI-STATE	635.0	822.0	880.0	927.0	1137.0	1282.0	1586.0	1921.7	2271.6
TOTAL BASIN	82.6	116.0		153.7	201.6	253.2	332.4	428.9	541.5
SUSQUEHANNA	24.7	29.7		43.2	55.5	69.9	85.1	101.3	118.3
CHESAPEAKE	57.9	86.3		110.5	146.1	183.3	247.3	327.6	423.2
REGION 1	4.7	3.9		6.1	8.3	10.8	12.9	14.8	16.4
2	2.5	2.6		4.6	6.1	8.0	10.3	13.1	16.2
3	4.7	5.6		7.4	9.4	11.8	14.2	16.8	19.5
4	1.2	1.8		2.9	3.9	5.1	6.3	7.7	9.2
5	0.9	1.1		1.5	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	5.5
6	9.2	12.8		18.9	23.9	29.1	34.6	40.1	45.7
7	1.6	1.9		1.9	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.8	5.8
8	25.1	32.6		40.1	53.6	64.5	85.0	109.8	136.9
9	0.6	1.0		1.3	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.7	6.3
10	1.5	1.8		2.7	3.6	5.0	6.8	8.9	11.8
11	0.5	0.7		1.0	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.8	5.1
12	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.7	5.1
13	13.6	24.0		31.0	40.5	50.8	71.0	97.2	128.0
14	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	4.4	5.8	7.8
15	8.5	12.9	16.0	17.1	22.1	29.0	38.8	50.1	65.6
16	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.8	6.1	8.7	11.6	15.4
17	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.7	7.8	10.5
18	4.9	7.9	10.0	9.3	12.0	14.8	18.0	24.2	30.7

FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.75	2.09	2.80	2.01	2.68	2.29	2.02	2.42	1.77
MULTI-STATE	2.61	1.21	2.06	1.21	2.15	1.94	1.69	1.37	1.05
TOTAL BASIN	3.45	2.85	2.75	2.30	2.76	2.58	2.36		
SUSQUEHANNA	1.85	3.81	2.55	2.33	1.99	1.76	1.56		
CHESAPEAKE	4.07	2.50	2.83	2.29	3.04	2.85	2.59		
REGION 1	-1.89	4.49	3.20	2.65	1.81	1.38	1.03		
2	0.45	5.55	2.96	2.74	2.55	2.43	2.15		
3	1.87	2.69	2.51	2.23	1.91	1.70	1.50		
4	3.85	5.09	2.97	2.62	2.19	2.03	1.80		
5	2.55	3.22	-0.48	3.59	3.52	3.27	3.24		
6	3.40	3.55	2.37	2.01	1.73	1.49	1.32		
7	1.63	-0.05	2.74	2.35	2.40	2.10	1.91		
8	2.67	2.10	2.95	1.86	2.80	2.59	2.23		
9	4.59	2.73	3.20	2.59	3.98	3.29	2.97		
10	1.86	4.52	2.85	3.36	3.04	2.73	2.86		
11	3.25	3.58	3.17	3.49	4.32	2.74	2.99		
12	9.70	4.69	3.04	4.01	3.77	3.59	3.26	11.98	-2.13
13	5.79	2.61	2.71	2.29	3.41	3.19	2.79		
14	8.11	5.37	3.99	4.06	3.50	2.80	3.01	5.54	5.20
15	4.23	2.85	2.63	2.73	2.95	2.59	2.73	4.39	1.32
16	3.38	2.87	3.09	2.50	3.61	2.92	2.87	2.51	3.22
17	7.78	4.02	3.27	2.96	3.61	3.19	3.02	6.50	1.61
18	4.90	1.67	2.63	2.07	1.59	3.00	2.41	4.89	-1.45

SERVICES (SIC 70-89) 1/

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	10023.0	13861.7	16160.0	19350.0	24530.0	30380.0	38620.0	48020.0	57740.0
MULTI-STATE	2592.9	3350.0	3792.0	4336.0	5158.0	5807.0	6745.0	7995.3	9238.0
TOTAL BASIN	581.6	811.7		1108.2	1470.1	1951.[illegible]	2558.2	3315.9	4199.3
SUSQUEHANNA	178.7	229.2		319.7	437.3	620.5	870.3	1201.1	1635.5
CHESAPEAKE	402.9	582.4		788.5	1032.7	1331.1	1687.9	2114.8	2562.8
REGION 1	26.5	34.4		44.6	63.5	94.5	142.0	206.0	300.0
2	24.5	30.2		45.8	59.8	85.4	120.4	167.0	229.6
3	35.0	36.3		44.9	57.4	81.2	112.8	154.0	199.5
4	15.4	23.6		36.9	47.9	63.1	82.0	104.9	132.6
5	7.0	8.2		12.9	18.6	24.7	31.6	39.4	48.0
6	58.0	81.0		116.8	165.4	240.7	343.9	484.8	673.6
7	12.3	15.5		17.7	24.8	30.8	37.6	45.0	52.2
8	113.5	150.9		213.2	299.1	409.7	516.0	638.7	753.3
9	7.0	9.2		13.2	17.3	22.7	29.5	38.1	47.4
10	15.6	20.1		25.1	31.4	39.5	49.9	63.0	78.1
11	7.0	7.7		11.0	14.3	19.4	25.2	32.2	39.6
12	4.1	5.4	7.0	9.2	13.2	18.3	23.9	31.2	38.7
13	129.8	213.9	-0.	273.7	331.0	402.7	515.4	644.9	782.1
14	7.4	10.7	14.0	15.9	22.5	30.7	39.6	48.6	59.5
15	48.7	66.4	85.0	95.4	130.5	174.1	223.1	285.3	360.7
16	18.4	24.3	30.0	33.2	43.0	55.3	71.5	90.6	110.4
17	9.1	13.1	16.7	19.1	27.2	37.1	48.9	62.8	77.6
18	42.1	60.7	79.0	79.5	103.1	121.7	144.9	179.4	215.4

SERVICES (SIC 70-89)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	3.30	3.39	2.40	2.16	2.43	2.20	1.86	3.12	3.67
MULTI-STATE	2.59	2.61	1.75	1.18	1.52	1.72	1.46	2.51	2.72
TOTAL BASIN	3.39	3.16	2.87	2.87	2.74	2.63	2.39		
SUSQUEHANNA	2.52	3.38	3.18	3.56	3.44	3.27	3.14		
CHESAPEAKE	3.76	3.08	2.74	2.57	2.40	2.28	1.94		
REGION 1	2.66	2.63	3.59	4.06	4.15	3.79	3.83		
2	2.13	4.25	2.69	3.64	3.49	3.33	3.23		
3	0.37	2.15	2.48	3.53	[illegible]	3.16	2.62		
4	4.38	4.58	2.63	2.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.37		
5	1.52	4.69	3.70	2.88	2.50	[illegible]	1.99		
6	3.39	3.73	3.54	3.82	3.63	3.49	3.34		
7	2.36	1.33	3.41	2.21	2.00	1.81	1.50		
8	2.89	3.52	3.44	3.20	2.33	2.16	1.66		
9	2.74	3.63	2.79	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.21		
10	2.59	2.24	2.27	2.31	2.36	2.36	2.17		
11	1.00	3.60	2.68	3.07	2.67	2.48	2.09		
12	2.75	5.34	3.72	3.31	2.72	2.70	2.18	5.16	5.52
13	5.12	2.50	1.92	1.98	2.50	2.27	1.95		
14	3.75	4.02	3.56	3.13	2.59	2.07	2.04	5.53	2.54
15	3.14	3.65	3.19	2.92	2.51	2.49	2.37	5.07	2.33
16	2.80	3.17	2.62	2.54	2.60	2.40	2.00	4.30	2.05
17	3.68	3.85	3.61	3.15	2.81	2.53	2.14	5.02	2.69
18	3.72	2.74	2.63	1.67	1.76	2.16	1.85	5.42	0.14

1/ INCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ORDINARILY GROUPED WITH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93) 1/ | GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	4270.0	5343.0	6305.0	8030.0	10840.0	13510.0	16490.0	19970.0	23210.0	2.27	4.16	3.05	2.23	2.01	1.93	1.51	3.37	4.96
MULTI-STATE	1160.3	1337.3	1606.0	1892.0	2243.0	2695.0	3140.0	3662.5	4117.0	1.43	3.53	1.72	1.85	1.54	1.55	1.18	3.73	3.33
TOTAL BASIN	333.1	392.9		491.4	594.7	699.1	872.7	1096.3	1358.7	1.66	2.26	1.93	1.63	2.24	2.31	2.17		
SUSQUEHANNA	47.1	58.6		70.4	85.2	111.9	147.3	193.8	254.5	2.20	1.86	1.93	2.76	2.78	2.78	2.76		
CHESAPEAKE	286.0	334.3		420.9	509.5	587.2	725.4	902.5	1104.2	1.57	2.33	1.93	1.43	2.14	2.21	2.04		
REGION 1	4.0	5.1		5.8	8.1	12.2	18.6	28.2	42.6	2.36	1.28	3.52	4.13	4.30	4.25	4.21		
2	3.7	4.1		4.8	6.3	9.4	13.9	20.4	29.5	1.13	1.59	2.64	4.15	3.98	3.91	3.76		
3	6.1	7.1		8.3	10.4	14.6	20.5	28.5	39.1	1.48	1.56	2.29	3.47	3.42	3.35	3.21		
4	2.4	2.9		4.3	5.3	7.4	10.2	13.9	18.7	2.05	3.51	2.19	3.39	3.24	3.14	3.01		
5	1.1	1.2		1.6	2.1	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.6	1.32	3.64	2.40	2.66	2.68	2.31	2.44		
6	27.9	35.8		42.8	49.2	60.7	74.6	91.0	110.0	2.54	1.80	1.40	2.14	2.08	2.01	1.91		
7	2.0	2.3		2.8	3.9	4.8	6.0	7.4	9.0	1.83	1.90	3.13	2.31	2.17	2.12	1.98		
8	36.5	45.7		59.6	74.8	94.0	122.3	158.4	201.3	2.29	2.69	2.29	2.31	2.67	2.62	2.43		
9	0.8	1.5		2.1	2.9	3.8	5.2	6.8	9.0	6.03	3.84	3.09	2.71	3.19	2.72	2.84		
10	6.2	8.5		9.7	9.9	11.0	13.7	16.2	19.0	3.26	1.26	0.22	1.07	2.23	1.69	1.61		
11		1.7		2.1	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.8	7.5	2.17	1.52	1.75	2.27	3.23	3.04	2.60		
12	.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	6.04	5.21	2.82	2.26	3.05	2.92	3.13	6.53	3.91
13	.4	214.8		278.4	342.9	386.6	473.5	583.5	702.5	1.16	2.63	2.11	1.21	2.05	2.11	1.87		
14	.0	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.9	2.91	3.49	2.70	2.33	2.83	2.79	2.48	4.86	2.13
15	14.9	19.4	24.0	23.3	28.2	34.0	42.6	53.2	65.6	2.65	1.84	1.93	1.90	2.28	2.25	2.12	4.35	-0.62
16	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.2	9.6	13.0	17.1	22.2	28.9	3.52	3.93	2.87	3.09	2.78	2.64	2.67	4.08	3.79
17	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.7	7.8	10.7	0.18	4.54	2.30	2.28	3.35	3.19	3.21	3.36	6.54
18	28.0	33.3	38.0	31.6	29.8	30.4	31.5	36.0	43.0	1.78	-0.54	-0.56	0.18	0.36	1.34	1.79	2.65	-3.64

MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39) | MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	15748.8	17067.7	19125.0	20570.0	23780.0	25850.0	27820.0	29510.0	30950.0	0.81	1.88	1.46	0.84	0.74	0.59	0.48	2.31	1.46
MULTI-STATE	4143.0	4081.0	4312.0	4319.0	4689.0	4892.0	5219.0	5447.5	5617.0	-0.15	0.57	0.83	0.42	0.65	0.43	0.31	1.11	0.03
TOTAL BASIN	858.2	938.2		1054.8	1155.3	1241.2	1343.2	1463.7	1567.7	0.90	1.18	0.91	0.72	0.79	0.86	0.69		
SUSQUEHANNA	399.1	429.6		459.8	485.6	510.9	538.1	566.2	594.5	0.74	0.68	0.55	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.49		
CHESAPEAKE	459.1	508.6		595.0	669.7	730.3	805.1	897.5	973.2	1.03	1.58	1.19	0.87	0.98	1.09	0.81		
REGION 1	53.1	63.4		70.7	79.7	91.8	105.1	119.5	133.8	1.78	1.10	1.21	1.42	1.36	1.29	1.14		
2	38.7	46.5		52.7	56.2	61.8	66.8	71.5	76.1	1.85	1.26	0.66	0.95	0.78	0.68	0.63		
3	67.4	74.0		81.4	86.6	91.9	97.0	101.8	106.2	0.95	0.95	0.62	0.60	0.54	0.48	0.42		
4	30.2	31.0		32.7	33.8	35.4	36.8	38.1	39.4	0.25	0.54	0.34	0.45	0.39	0.35	0.34		
5	21.0	19.5		18.5	17.4	14.8	13.2	11.5	10.0	-0.70	-0.57	-0.58	-1.59	-1.17	-1.37	-1.39		
6	167.9	173.4		181.1	186.6	191.7	197.5	203.4	209.5	0.33	0.43	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.30		
7	20.8	21.7		22.9	25.2	23.4	21.7	20.4	19.5	0.44	0.51	0.98	-0.75	-0.75	-0.62	-0.45		
8	187.8	210.0		230.8	253.7	272.8	290.9	318.6	334.8	1.12	0.95	0.95	0.73	0.64	0.91	0.50		
9	10.0	13.8		17.2	20.7	22.2	25.3	29.1	32.0	3.33	2.18	1.87	0.71	1.32	1.41	0.95		
10	30.3	27.6		34.4	40.2	43.9	48.9	54.5	59.7	-0.93	2.22	1.57	0.88	1.10	1.09	0.92		
11	13.0	11.9		13.3	14.7	16.2	17.9	20.1	21.9	-0.88	1.16	1.01	0.94	1.03	1.17	0.86		
12	8.0	9.6	12.0	13.8	16.7	18.2	20.6	23.7	26.7	1.80	3.73	1.92	0.85	1.24	1.41	1.20	4.57	2.91
13	42.3	41.2		47.5	51.7	58.5	68.4	81.2	93.5	-0.26	1.42	0.86	1.23	1.58	1.73	1.42		
14	12.2	14.3	18.5	21.7	24.3	26.4	29.5	33.6	37.9	1.59	4.27	1.16	0.81	1.11	1.31	1.21	5.31	3.24
15	65.3	72.1	84.0	81.3	89.2	95.4	108.9	121.6	134.1	1.00	1.20	0.93	0.67	1.33	1.11	0.98	3.09	-0.66
16	25.2	30.4	38.0	39.0	46.7	53.1	59.8	67.6	74.6	1.89	2.53	1.80	1.30	1.19	1.23	0.99	4.56	0.55
17	17.3	21.0	26.3	26.4	32.1	38.2	44.5	51.4	58.0	1.95	2.31	1.99	1.75	1.53	1.45	1.22	4.61	0.06
18	47.7	56.6	68.0	69.6	79.6	85.4	90.4	96.1	100.0	1.73	2.08	1.36	0.71	0.56	0.61	0.40	3.73	0.46

1/ EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SERVICES SECTOR.

TABLE 1. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

NONCOMMODITIES 1/

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	35609.1	43210.3	47884.0	54680.0	67280.0	75920.0	98770.0	120200.0	141070.0	1.95	2.38	2.10	1.74	2.14	1.98	1.61	2.08	2.69
MULTI-STATE	9116.[illegible]	10222.3	11067.0	12289.0	14005.0	15594.0	18098.0	21300.2	24330.7	1.15	1.86	1.32	1.08	1.50	1.64	1.34	1.60	2.12
TOTAL BASIN	2003.3	2421.6		3164.9	4017.8	5002.1	6269.9	7822.1	9561.9	1.91	2.78	2.35	2.22	2.28	2.24	2.03		
SUSQUEHANNA	611.0	672.6		891.1	1157.3	1493.7	1914.2	2440.2	3086.0	0.56	2.85	2.65	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.30		
CHESAPEAKE	1392.3	1749.0		2293.8	2860.5	3508.4	4355.7	5381.9	6475.9	2.31	2.75	2.23	2.06	2.19	2.14	1.87		
REGION 1	79.6	86.5		118.8	160.9	211.9	276.9	358.9	464.0	0.84	3.22	3.08	2.79	2.71	2.63	2.60		
2	66.3	71.9		107.9	138.9	185.3	243.7	316.6	408.4	0.82	4.14	2.56	2.92	2.78	2.65	2.58		
3	119.9	113.5		135.4	169.1	217.1	276.3	350.0	432.2	-0.55	1.78	2.25	2.53	2.44	2.39	2.13		
4	41.4	50.7		83.3	106.3	135.4	168.7	207.0	251.0	2.04	5.10	2.47	2.44	2.23	2.07	1.95		
5	23.3	24.4		32.8	43.3	54.1	66.3	80.0	95.4	0.49	2.58	2.83	2.24	2.06	1.90	1.78		
6	226.5	[illegible]		352.2	458.8	593.7	767.3	990.5	1274.1	1.69	2.58	2.68	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.55		
7	54.1	52.5		60.8	79.9	96.4	115.0	137.2	160.9	-0.29	1.47	2.78	1.89	1.78	1.78	1.61		
8	402.3	485.4		610.5	784.0	985.8	1218.7	1494.8	1766.6	1.89	2.32	2.53	2.32	2.14	2.06	1.68		
9	20.7	24.0		32.3	41.8	53.4	[illegible]	86.7	106.9	1.49	2.59	2.62	2.48	2.51	2.40	2.12		
10	52.3	60.6		78.0	91.0	108.1	132.1	159.7	191.2	1.49	2.55	1.54	1.74	2.03	1.92	1.82		
11	24.0	26.0		31.8	38.5	47.6	60.4	75.4	91.4	0.79	2.04	1.91	2.15	2.41	2.24	1.94		
12	11.0	16.1	20.0	25.7	34.2	44.5	57.3	73.7	91.7	3.84	4.60	2.88	2.67	2.56	2.55	2.21	4.44	5.17
13	500.2	636.0		869.3	1064.5	1274.0	1603.1	1989.7	2396.4	2.43	3.17	2.05	1.81	2.32	2.18	1.88		
14	17.1	24.1	30.0	34.0	45.6	59.5	75.8	93.6	114.5	3.49	3.51	2.98	2.69	2.45	2.13	2.04	4.50	2.53
15	144.7	189.0	225.0	251.3	319.9	404.5	511.1	639.3	798.3	2.70	2.89	2.44	2.37	2.37	2.26	2.25	3.55	2.24
16	55.8	66.6	77.0	86.1	105.9	130.7	164.2	205.1	250.0	1.79	2.59	2.09	2.13	2.31	2.25	2.00	2.93	2.26
17	24.8	30.1	36.1	42.4	57.3	75.8	99.4	127.6	158.2	1.95	3.49	3.05	2.83	2.75	2.53	2.17	3.71	3.28
18	139.2	191.1	227.0	232.3	277.9	324.6	365.2	436.3	510.7	3.22	1.58	1.81	1.56	1.19	1.79	1.59	3.51	0.47

COMMODITIES 2/

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES									AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20	60-65	65-70
NATION	24137.8	23468.7	24295.0	25320.0	27400.0	28860.0	30430.0	31800.0	33030.0	-0.28	0.76	0.79	0.53	0.52	0.44	0.38	0.69	0.83
MULTI-STATE	5222.5	4757.0	4831.0	4783.0	5039.0	5189.0	5468.0	5663.8	5811.3	-0.93	0.05	0.52	0.29	0.53	0.35	0.26	0.31	-0.20
TOTAL BASIN	1227.2	1164.3		1241.9	1341.2	1433.3	1544.0	1675.1	1790.2	-0.53	0.65	0.77	0.67	0.75	0.82	0.67		
SUSQUEHANNA	571.8	525.1		540.9	566.9	597.2	629.9	663.7	697.6	-0.85	0.30	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.50		
CHESAPEAKE	655.4	639.1		701.0	774.3	836.1	914.1	1011.4	1092.6	-0.25	0.93	1.00	0.77	0.90	1.02	0.78		
REGION 1	77.3	79.5		85.3	94.0	106.5	120.2	135.0	149.8	0.28	0.70	0.98	1.25	1.22	1.17	1.05		
2	56.8	58.8		63.7	67.6	74.3	80.8	87.0	93.3	0.35	0.80	0.60	0.95	0.84	0.74	0.70		
3	119.0	88.1		90.5	94.7	99.9	105.1	110.1	114.9	-2.97	0.27	0.46	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.43		
4	39.1	37.0		37.9	39.0	40.9	42.5	44.1	45.6	-0.54	0.19	0.33	0.46	0.35	0.37	0.34		
5	32.3	24.9		22.6	21.2	18.5	16.9	15.1	13.7	-2.58	-0.55	-0.61	-1.35	-0.93	-1.12	-0.97		
6	216.4	209.0		213.0	219.8	228.2	236.8	245.5	253.9	-0.35	0.19	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.34		
7	30.8	27.8		28.1	30.4	28.9	27.6	26.9	26.4	-1.02	0.09	0.80	-0.49	-0.47	-0.26	-0.19		
8	214.4	229.8		249.3	273.4	293.9	314.4	345.0	364.4	0.69	0.82	0.93	0.73	0.68	0.93	0.55		
9	20.7	20.3		22.9	26.2	27.7	30.7	34.6	37.6	-0.18	1.19	1.35	0.56	1.04	1.20	0.83		
10	46.2	39.6		44.8	51.6	56.0	62.7	69.9	76.8	-1.55	1.26	1.41	0.84	1.13	1.09	0.95		
11	23.3	18.4		18.4	19.2	20.2	21.6	23.5	24.9	-2.33	0.00	0.41	0.49	0.69	0.85	0.58		
12	15.5	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.8	20.9	22.9	25.8	28.6	-0.89	2.09	1.32	0.53	0.51	1.20	1.04	1.45	2.73
13	68.3	60.9		61.6	64.6	71.3	80.4	92.7	104.5	-1.14	0.12	0.47	0.99	1.21	1.43	1.21		
14	21.6	20.9	23.7	26.2	29.5	32.0	35.7	40.4	45.5	-0.34	2.30	1.18	0.83	1.10	1.24	1.20	2.58	2.03
15	104.1	95.3	100.5	97.7	104.7	110.2	123.3	135.6	147.5	-0.88	0.25	0.69	0.51	1.13	0.96	0.84	1.06	-0.56
16	40.7	39.3	44.4	45.1	51.9	57.9	64.1	71.6	78.4	-0.35	1.40	1.41	1.10	1.03	1.11	0.91	2.49	0.32
17	31.0	28.9	31.6	33.5	39.2	45.2	51.4	58.4	64.9	-0.71	1.49	1.57	1.44	1.30	1.28	1.06	1.80	1.19
18	69.6	71.6	80.1	83.9	94.4	100.8	106.9	113.9	119.5	0.29	1.60	1.18	0.66	0.58	0.64	0.48	2.27	0.94

1/ INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-UTILITIES, TRADE, FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE, SERVICES, GOVERNMENT.

2/ INCLUDES AGRICULTURE, MINING

TABLE 1A. MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	416.7	445.1	454.0	468.6	497.2	523.5	548.2	563.7	577.6
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	22.5	23.9		25.9	28.1	31.0	33.2	35.2	37.7
SUSQUEHANNA	8.2	8.0		8.4	9.1	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.6
CHESAPEAKE	14.3	15.9		17.5	19.1	20.9	22.4	23.7	25.1
REGION 1	1.1	1.1		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
2	0.9	0.9		1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
3	1.7	1.3		1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
4	0.6	0.6		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
5	0.4	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	3.1	3.2		3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.1
7	0.6	0.5		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
8	4.3	4.8		5.0	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1
9	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
10	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
11	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
13	4.0	4.7		5.5	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.3
14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
16	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
17	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
18	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1

AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	12.7	8.7	6.4	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.0
MULTI-STATE	5.5	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
TOTAL BASIN	9.3	5.5		3.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7
SUSQUEHANNA	9.1	6.2		4.7	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.2
CHESAPEAKE	9.3	5.2		3.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5
REGION 1	15.3	9.5		7.0	5.5	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.5
2	14.3	9.0		6.1	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.0
3	3.5	2.7		2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
4	8.8	5.5		3.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9
5	6.1	3.9		2.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
6	9.0	6.0		4.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.1
7	9.4	6.4		5.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4
8	4.2	2.6		2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
9	25.8	14.4		10.1	7.8	6.4	5.1	4.2	3.6
10	15.1	11.1		8.0	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2
11	20.7	12.3		8.6	6.4	4.8	3.5	2.6	2.0
12	27.2	14.4	8.5	7.8	5.4	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.4
13	4.5	2.7		1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
14	23.9	14.1	9.3	7.1	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.6
15	15.4	8.0	4.9	4.6	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.4
16	15.2	7.9	4.9	4.3	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0
17	23.7	12.8	7.4	9.0	6.9	5.5	4.3	3.5	2.9
18	10.4	5.7	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1

AGRICULTURE (SIC 01-09)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	958.4	1045.2	1108.1	1134.4	1103.8	1073.5	1076.2	1080.2	1083.5
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	37.7	35.7		45.2	57.4	69.5	84.1	101.0	117.9
SUSQUEHANNA	13.6	13.3		18.2	23.2	28.9	35.4	42.7	49.8
CHESAPEAKE	24.1	22.4		27.0	34.2	40.5	48.7	58.3	68.0
REGION 1	3.0	2.8		3.8	4.8	5.8	7.0	8.2	9.4
2	2.2	2.1		2.8	3.7	4.6	6.0	7.5	9.1
3	1.1	1.0		1.4	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.2
4	0.9	0.9		1.2	[illegible]	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.3
5	0.4	0.3		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
6	5.0	5.2		7.3	9.3	11.6	14.1	16.8	19.2
7	1.0	0.9		1.2	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.9
8	3.3	3.3		4.6	6.3	7.9	10.2	13.3	16.6
9	1.3	1.2		1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1
10	1.9	2.0		2.7	3.7	4.8	6.3	8.1	10.0
11	1.2	1.0		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
12	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
13	3.2	3.3		3.6	4.1	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.1
14	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.4
15	4.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.7
16	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
17	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9
18	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	5.0	6.2	7.8	9.6	11.7

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

MINING (SIC 10-14)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION		1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
MULTI-STATE		2.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL BASIN		2.2	0.8		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
SUSQUEHANNA		5.5	1.8		0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
CHESAPEAKE		0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
REGION	1	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2	0.5	0.5		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	3	18.1	4.2		1.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
	4	2.2	1.4		0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	5	14.3	7.0		4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4
	6	2.0	1.3		0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
	7	2.4	1.2		0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	8	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	9	0.1	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	10	1.0	0.8		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	11	1.2	2.5		1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6
	12	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	13	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	14	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	16	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	17	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	18	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

MINING (SIC 10-14)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION		276.2	495.9	528.7	576.1	704.5	769.2	875.0	939.4	996.6
MULTI-STATE		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		24.4	23.1		20.5	32.9	42.0	60.2	79.4	95.5
SUSQUEHANNA		22.6	17.8		14.4	23.1	30.0	43.5	58.2	71.5
CHESAPEAKE		1.8	5.2		6.1	9.7	12.0	16.7	21.2	24.1
REGION	1	0.1	0.3		0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7
	2	0.2	0.5		0.6	1.3	2.1	3.7	5.5	7.2
	3	15.1	7.1		4.1	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8
	4	0.6	1.0		0.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4
	5	2.8	2.8		2.8	4.0	4.7	6.2	7.6	8.9
	6	3.1	5.3		5.2	10.3	15.3	24.2	34.2	43.6
	7	0.7	0.8		0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7
	8	0.2	1.1		1.4	2.5	3.3	5.0	6.4	7.2
	9	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4
	10	0.3	0.6		0.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1
	11	0.2	0.9		0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4
	12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
	13	0.2	0.9		1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1
	14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
	15	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
	16	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1
	17	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4
	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

CONSTRUCTION (SIC 15-17)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.1
MULTI-STATE	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.4	9.3
TOTAL BASIN	4.8	4.9		5.6	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.9
SUSQUEHANNA	3.9	3.9		4.8	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.4
CHESAPEAKE	5.4	5.3		6.1	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2
REGION 1	4.2	3.9		3.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8
2	3.1	3.0		3.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5
3	3.4	3.0		5.3	5.9	6.9	8.0	9.0	10.0
4	3.2	3.3		5.3	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.8
5	2.0	2.7		3.4	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.3
6	5.0	5.0		5.5	6.7	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.5
7	2.5	2.8		3.4	4.9	6.9	9.0	11.5	14.0
8	6.7	6.1		6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.3
9	4.0	3.9		4.7	5.7	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.2
10	4.1	6.1		5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3
11	2.2	6.4		6.8	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.5
12	2.9	4.3	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.4	8.0
13	5.7	5.6		6.6	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.5
14	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.3
15	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.9
16	4.3	3.4	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.1	6.9	7.5	8.0
17	6.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.5
18	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.1	7.1	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8

CONSTRUCTION (SIC 15-17)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	443.5	494.6	504.4	475.1	507.7	494.7	503.1	505.1	506.3
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	21.4	23.1		27.1	28.7	31.1	31.7	32.1	32.3
SUSQUEHANNA	6.4	6.2		7.4	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.0
CHESAPEAKE	15.0	16.9		19.7	20.6	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3
REGION 1	0.9	0.9		0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
2	0.5	0.5		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3	1.1	0.8		1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0
4	0.4	0.4		0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
5	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	3.1	3.2		3.4	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2
7	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
8	5.6	5.7		6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
9	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
10	0.6	0.8		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
11	0.1	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
12	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	4.4	5.2		6.6	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7
14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
15	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
16	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
17	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
18	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0

TABLE 14 (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-PUBLIC UTILITIES (SIC 40-49)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION		7.1	6.4	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
MULTI-STATE		7.8	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3
TOTAL BASIN		8.7	7.3		7.1	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.0
SUSQUEHANNA		8.9	7.2		7.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0
CHESAPEAKE		8.6	7.3		6.9	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0
REGION	1	6.1	4.6		6.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.5
	2	7.7	6.4		7.0	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
	3	8.5	7.8		7.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.6
	4	8.3	5.8		6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2
	5	9.3	9.0		7.5	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.0
	6	7.6	6.4		6.6	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.8
	7	24.0	17.4		19.2	16.3	14.7	13.0	11.3	9.8
	8	8.2	8.2		7.7	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.6
	9	5.3	5.5		4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
	10	8.0	7.6		6.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
	11	13.3	13.4		13.1	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.3
	12	6.6	7.6	5.7	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.9
	13	8.4	5.2	0.	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8
	14	5.4	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1
	15	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.7
	16	14.8	11.7	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.4
	17	6.4	5.0	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0
	18	9.5	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.3

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-PUBLIC UTILITIES (SIC 40-49)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION		381.0	406.4	414.1	373.4	369.6	369.8	397.1	398.4	412.0
MULTI-STATE		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		25.4	24.8		30.7	34.1	38.2	43.2	43.4	43.5
SUSQUEHANNA		9.5	8.2		10.7	11.7	13.2	14.8	14.6	14.5
CHESAPEAKE		15.9	16.6		20.1	22.4	25.0	28.4	28.8	29.0
REGION	1	0.9	0.7		1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
	2	0.9	0.8		1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
	3	1.8	1.5		1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
	4	0.6	0.5		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
	5	0.5	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	6	3.0	2.9		3.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.7
	7	1.8	1.3		1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4
	8	4.5	5.6		6.5	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.2
	9	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	10	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	11	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
	12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	13	4.3	3.4		4.8	5.1	5.7	6.7	7.1	7.3
	14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	15	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.2
	16	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
	17	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	18	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
MULTI-STATE	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
TOTAL BASIN	3.8	3.7		4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
SUSQUEHANNA	3.5	3.5		4.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6
CHESAPEAKE	3.9	3.7		4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8
REGION 1	3.4	2.8		4.7	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.6
2	3.7	2.9		4.5	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.0
3	3.9	4.6		5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4
4	2.7	2.3		4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5
5	1.8	3.0		4.5	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3
6	3.6	3.7		4.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9
7	3.0	3.6		4.0	4.2	5.2	6.4	7.8	9.2
8	5.1	5.0		4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
9	6.7	3.5		3.6	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
10	2.8	2.5		4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
11	1.9	2.3		2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
12	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2
13	3.4	2.2		3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9
14	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
15	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
16	2.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
17	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
18	3.7	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.5

WHOLESALE TRADE (SIC 50)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	368.4	413.5	430.5	448.3	499.7	545.0	574.7	584.8	593.5
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	14.5	15.8		22.0	27.9	33.3	35.8	37.8	40.8
SUSQUEHANNA	4.9	5.1		7.2	9.8	11.5	11.9	12.3	13.2
CHESAPEAKE	9.6	10.8		14.7	18.1	21.8	23.8	25.4	27.6
REGION 1	0.6	0.6		1.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
2	0.5	0.5		0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
3	1.1	1.1		1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
4	0.3	0.2		0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
5	0.1	0.2		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	1.9	2.1		2.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.7
7	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3
8	3.8	4.3		4.6	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9
9	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
10	0.3	0.3		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
11	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
13	2.3	1.8		4.0	5.1	6.4	7.5	8.4	9.3
14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.2
16	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
17	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
18	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.2
MULTI-STATE	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.4	12.3	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.0
TOTAL BASIN	13.8	14.9	14.3	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.1	13.5	12.9
SUSQUEHANNA	14.2	15.0		15.0	15.9	15.1	14.0	12.8	11.6
CHESAPEAKE	13.6	14.8		15.1	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.5
REGION 1	14.5	14.6		15.3	16.6	15.3	13.2	11.1	9.1
2	14.5	14.5		15.8	17.3	17.6	17.4	16.8	15.7
3	15.2	16.5		15.2	16.6	15.7	14.4	13.1	11.9
4	13.7	14.1		16.1	17.2	16.6	15.5	14.3	13.0
5	12.8	13.5		14.8	15.6	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.6
6	13.4	14.7		14.1	14.1	13.0	12.0	10.9	9.8
7	15.5	17.0		16.6	18.8	19.2	18.9	18.1	17.1
8	16.9	16.5		15.5	14.8	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.6
9	13.6	14.9		15.3	14.4	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.1
10	14.6	13.9		15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.1
11	14.1	13.6		12.6	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.3
12	10.5	13.9	14.2	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.3	13.6
13	11.7	13.3		15.0	15.1	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.1
14	9.1	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.2
15	11.8	14.4	13.8	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.4	12.9	12.9
16	11.5	14.0	14.0	14.8	13.8	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.7
17	9.3	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7
18	13.7	16.7	15.6	16.3	15.4	14.9	13.8	13.7	13.5

RETAIL TRADE (SIC 52-59)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	426.0	463.8	480.7	500.7	545.0	588.5	616.5	636.1	643.7
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	21.8	25.7	6.1	29.3	34.4	39.2	40.6	41.9	44.3
SUSQUEHANNA	8.2	8.7		9.4	11.6	13.1	12.2	13.0	13.2
CHESAPEAKE	13.6	17.0	6.1	19.9	22.8	26.1	27.5	28.9	31.0
REGION 1	1.1	1.2		1.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
2	0.9	0.9		1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
3	1.8	1.6		1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
4	0.5	0.6		0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	2.9	3.4		3.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
7	0.6	0.7		0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
8	5.1	5.7		5.9	6.7	7.4	7.8	8.2	[illegible]
9	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
10	0.7	0.7		0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
11	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
13	3.3	4.5		6.1	7.3	8.7	9.5	10.0	10.7
14	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
15	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	[illegible]
16	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
17	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
18	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.7
MULTI-STATE	4.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.5
TOTAL BASIN	2.6	3.2		3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.8
SUSQUEHANNA	2.1	2.5		3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
CHESAPEAKE	2.8	3.6		3.7	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.6
REGION 1	3.0	2.4		3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7
2	2.0	2.0		2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
3	2.0	2.8		3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
4	1.5	2.0		2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
5	1.5	2.2		2.7	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.2	5.0
6	2.1	2.7		3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
7	1.9	2.3		2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
8	4.1	4.6		4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.4
9	1.5	2.2		2.4	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.4
10	1.5	1.8		2.2	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.4
11	1.1	1.6		2.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.4
12	0.8	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2
13	2.4	3.4		3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
14	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.9
15	3.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.9
16	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.7
17	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7
18	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.9

FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE (SIC 60-67)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	319.8	356.9	375.7	389.4	418.6	453.2	477.3	493.8	510.2
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	13.0	14.1		16.6	17.7	19.7	21.0	22.3	23.8
SUSQUEHANNA	3.9	3.6		4.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
CHESAPEAKE	9.1	10.5		11.9	12.9	14.3	15.6	17.0	18.6
REGION 1	0.7	0.5		0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
2	0.4	0.3		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
3	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
4	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
5	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	1.4	1.6		2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
7	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
8	3.9	4.0		4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0
9	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
10	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
11	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	2.1	2.9		3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.6
14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9
16	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
17	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
18	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

SERVICES (SIC 70-89) 1/

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	16.8	20.8	22.4	24.2	25.9	27.9	29.9	31.6	33.2
MULTI-STATE	18.1	22.4	23.9	25.4	27.1	27.9	28.6	29.7	30.6
TOTAL BASIN	18.0	22.6		25.0	27.4	30.3	32.7	34.9	37.0
SUSQUEHANNA	15.1	19.1		22.3	25.4	29.7	34.2	38.7	43.2
CHESAPEAKE	19.7	24.4		26.3	28.4	30.7	32.0	33.1	33.9
REGION 1	16.9	20.7		21.9	24.9	29.7	35.8	41.7	48.9
2	19.9	23.1		26.7	28.9	32.9	37.1	41.4	45.8
3	14.7	18.0		19.9	21.8	25.6	29.6	33.5	36.5
4	19.1	26.9		30.5	32.9	35.8	38.8	41.8	44.7
5	12.6	16.6		23.3	28.8	34.0	38.0	41.4	44.0
6	13.1	16.8		20.7	24.4	29.3	34.2	39.2	44.1
7	14.5	19.3		20.0	22.5	24.6	26.4	27.4	27.9
8	18.4	21.1		24.8	28.3	32.0	33.7	34.7	35.3
9	17.0	20.8		23.9	25.5	28.0	29.8	31.4	32.8
10	15.8	20.1		20.4	22.1	24.1	25.6	27.4	29.1
11	14.8	17.4		21.9	24.8	28.6	30.7	32.6	34.0
12	15.7	18.0	19.9	21.2	24.4	27.9	29.8	31.4	32.2
13	22.8	30.7		29.4	29.3	29.9	30.6	31.0	31.3
14	19.1	23.8	26.1	26.4	30.0	33.5	35.5	36.3	37.2
15	19.6	23.3	26.1	27.3	30.7	33.8	35.2	36.8	38.1
16	19.1	22.9	24.7	25.3	27.3	29.3	31.3	32.7	33.6
17	16.3	22.2	24.7	25.1	28.2	30.7	32.4	33.8	34.8
18	20.2	23.1	25.7	25.2	27.7	28.6	30.7	32.6	34.2

SERVICES (SIC 70-89)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	386.6	413.8	426.2	446.3	475.6	523.6	572.6	600.6	625.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	22.4	24.2		25.6	28.5	33.6	37.9	41.5	45.4
SUSQUEHANNA	6.9	6.8		7.4	8.5	10.7	12.9	15.0	17.7
CHESAPEAKE	15.5	17.4		18.2	20.0	22.9	25.0	26.5	27.7
REGION 1	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2
2	0.9	0.9		1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5
3	1.4	1.1		1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2
4	0.6	0.7		0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
5	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	2.2	2.4		2.7	3.2	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.3
7	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
8	4.4	4.5		4.9	5.8	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.2
9	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
10	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
11	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
13	5.0	6.4		6.3	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.5
14	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
15	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9
16	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
17	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
18	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3

1/ INCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ORDINARILY GROUPED WITH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93) 1/

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	7.1	8.0	8.7	10.0	11.4	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.3
MULTI-STATE	8.1	8.9	10.1	11.1	11.8	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.7
TOTAL BASIN	10.3	11.0		11.1	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.5	12.0
SUSQUEHANNA	4.0	4.9		4.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.7
CHESAPEAKE	14.0	14.0		14.1	14.0	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.6
REGION 1	2.6	3.1		2.8	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.9
2	3.0	3.2		2.8	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.9
3	2.6	3.5		3.7	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.1
4	3.0	3.3		3.5	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.3
5	1.9	2.5		2.9	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.1
6	6.3	7.4		7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2
7	2.3	2.9		3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
8	5.9	6.4		6.9	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.6	9.4
9	2.0	3.3		3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.2
10	6.3	8.5		7.9	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1
11	3.0	3.5		4.2	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.4
12	3.1	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.1
13	33.7	30.8		29.9	30.4	28.7	28.1	28.0	28.1
14	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
15	6.0	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9
16	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.8
17	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.8
18	13.4	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.8

GOVERNMENT (SIC 91-93)

	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	368.0	399.5	392.6	424.4	483.3	501.3	525.2	545.3	563.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	28.7	29.4		26.0	26.5	25.9	27.8	29.9	33.0
SUSQUEHANNA	4.1	4.4		3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.2
CHESAPEAKE	24.6	25.0		22.2	22.7	21.8	23.1	24.6	26.8
REGION 1	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
2	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
3	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
4	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
5	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2.4	2.7		2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
7	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	3.1	3.4		3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.9
9	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10	0.5	0.6		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
11	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	16.5	16.1		14.7	15.3	14.3	15.1	15.9	17.1
14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
15	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
16	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
18	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

1/ EXCLUDES PUBLIC EDUCATION EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE SEVICES SECTOR.

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39)

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	26.4	25.6	26.5	25.7	25.1	23.8	21.5	19.4	17.8
MULTI-STATE	28.9	27.2	27.1	25.3	24.6	23.5	22.1	20.2	18.6
TOTAL BASIN	26.6	26.2		23.8	21.6	19.3	17.2	15.4	13.8
SUSQUEHANNA	33.7	35.9		32.1	28.2	24.4	21.2	18.2	15.7
CHESAPEAKE	22.4	21.3		19.9	18.4	16.8	15.3	14.0	12.9
REGION 1	33.9	38.2		34.6	31.3	28.8	26.5	24.2	21.8
2	31.4	35.5		30.7	27.2	23.8	20.6	17.7	15.2
3	28.2	36.7		36.0	32.8	29.0	25.4	22.1	19.4
4	37.6	35.3		27.0	23.3	20.1	17.4	15.2	13.3
5	37.8	39.7		33.4	27.0	20.4	15.9	12.1	9.2
6	37.9	36.0		32.0	27.5	23.3	19.7	16.5	13.7
7	24.5	27.1		25.8	22.9	18.7	15.2	12.4	10.4
8	30.5	29.4		26.8	24.0	21.3	19.0	17.3	15.7
9	24.1	31.2		31.1	30.4	27.4	25.5	24.0	22.1
10	30.8	27.6		28.0	28.2	26.7	25.1	23.7	22.3
11	27.3	26.7		26.5	25.5	23.9	21.8	20.3	18.8
12	30.3	31.7	34.1	32.1	31.0	27.8	25.7	23.8	22.2
13	7.4	5.9		5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7
14	31.5	31.8	34.5	36.0	32.4	28.9	26.5	25.1	23.7
15	26.2	25.4	25.8	23.3	21.0	18.5	17.2	15.7	14.2
16	26.1	28.7	31.3	29.8	29.6	28.2	26.2	24.4	22.7
17	31.0	35.6	38.8	34.7	33.3	31.6	29.5	27.6	26.0
18	22.8	21.6	22.1	22.0	21.4	20.1	19.1	17.5	15.9

MANUFACTURING (SIC 19-39)

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	380.1	418.2	443.6	476.3	507.1	528.4	533.2	541.7	551.0
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	20.7	23.0		24.4	24.6	25.4	25.7	26.9	27.9
SUSQUEHANNA	9.6	10.5		10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6
CHESAPEAKE	11.1	12.5		13.8	14.3	14.9	15.4	16.5	17.3
REGION 1	1.3	1.6		1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
2	0.9	1.1		1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
3	1.6	1.8		1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
4	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
5	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	4.1	4.2		4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
7	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
8	4.5	5.1		5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0
9	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
10	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
11	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
12	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
13	1.0	1.0		1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
14	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
15	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
16	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
17	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
18	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

NONCOMMODITIES 1/

PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	59.6	64.8	66.3	68.3	71.1	73.5	76.4	79.1	81.0
MULTI-STATE	63.6	68.2	69.6	72.0	73.5	75.0	76.8	79.0	80.7
TOTAL BASIN	62.0	67.5		71.9	75.0	77.7	80.2	82.4	84.2
SUSQUEHANNA	51.7	56.2		62.2	67.1	71.4	75.2	78.6	81.6
CHESAPEAKE	68.0	73.2		76.6	78.7	80.8	82.7	84.2	85.6
REGION 1	50.7	52.1		58.2	63.1	66.5	69.7	72.7	75.6
2	53.8	55.0		62.9	67.3	71.4	75.1	78.4	81.4
3	50.2	56.3		59.9	64.1	68.5	72.4	76.1	79.0
4	51.4	57.8		68.8	73.2	76.8	79.9	82.4	84.6
5	41.9	49.6		59.2	67.1	74.5	79.7	84.1	87.4
6	51.1	56.6		62.3	67.6	72.2	76.4	80.1	83.4
7	63.7	65.4		68.4	72.4	76.9	80.6	83.6	85.9
8	65.2	67.9		71.0	74.1	77.0	79.5	81.2	82.9
9	50.0	54.2		58.5	61.5	65.9	69.0	71.5	74.0
10	53.1	60.5		63.5	63.8	65.9	67.8	69.6	71.3
11	50.8	58.5		63.3	66.7	70.2	73.7	76.2	78.6
12	41.7	53.2	56.8	59.7	63.3	68.0	71.4	74.1	76.2
13	88.0	91.3		93.4	94.3	94.7	95.2	95.5	95.8
14	44.2	53.6	55.9	56.5	60.8	65.0	68.0	69.9	71.6
15	58.2	66.5	69.1	72.0	75.3	78.6	80.6	82.5	84.4
16	57.9	62.9	63.4	65.6	67.1	69.3	71.9	74.1	76.1
17	44.4	51.0	53.3	55.9	59.4	62.7	65.9	68.6	70.9
18	66.7	72.7	73.9	73.5	74.6	76.3	77.4	79.3	81.0

NONCOMMODITIES

PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	390.6	422.7	432.7	445.0	480.4	512.5	545.8	564.3	579.8
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	22.0	23.7		25.9	28.7	32.1	34.6	36.7	39.3
SUSQUEHANNA	6.7	6.6		7.3	8.3	9.6	10.6	11.5	12.7
CHESAPEAKE	15.3	17.1		18.7	20.4	22.5	24.1	25.3	26.6
REGION 1	0.9	0.8		1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9
2	0.7	0.7		0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
3	1.3	1.1		1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
4	0.5	0.5		0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
5	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
6	2.5	2.7		2.9	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2
7	0.6	0.5		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
8	4.4	4.7		5.0	5.6	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3
9	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
10	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
11	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
12	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
13	5.5	6.2		7.1	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.8
14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
15	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
16	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
17	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
18	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1

1/ INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATIONS-UTILITIES, TRADE, FINANCE-INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE, SERVICES, GOVERNMENT

TABLE 1A. (CONT.) MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DATA

COMMODITIES[1]

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	40.4	35.2	33.7	31.6	28.9	26.5	23.6	20.9	19.0
MULTI-STATE	36.4	31.8	30.4	28.0	26.5	25.0	23.2	21.0	19.3
TOTAL BASIN	38.0	32.5		28.1	25.0	22.3	19.8	17.6	15.8
SUSQUEHANNA	48.3	43.8		37.8	32.9	28.6	24.8	21.4	18.4
CHESAPEAKE	32.0	26.8		23.4	21.3	19.2	17.3	15.8	14.4
REGION 1	49.3	47.9		41.8	36.9	33.5	30.3	27.3	24.4
2	46.2	45.0		37.1	32.7	28.6	24.9	21.6	18.6
3	49.8	43.7		40.1	35.9	31.5	27.6	23.9	21.0
4	48.6	42.2		31.2	26.8	23.2	20.1	17.6	15.4
5	58.1	50.4		40.8	32.9	25.5	20.3	15.9	12.6
6	48.9	43.4		37.7	32.4	27.8	23.6	19.9	16.6
7	36.3	34.6		31.6	27.6	23.1	19.4	16.4	14.1
8	34.8	32.1		29.0	25.9	23.0	20.5	18.8	17.1
9	50.0	45.8		41.5	38.5	34.1	31.0	28.5	26.0
10	46.9	39.5		36.5	36.2	34.1	32.2	30.4	28.7
11	49.2	41.5		36.7	33.3	29.8	26.3	23.8	21.4
12	58.3	46.8	43.2	40.3	36.7	32.0	28.6	25.9	23.8
13	12.0	8.7		6.6	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
14	55.8	46.4	44.1	43.5	39.2	35.0	32.0	30.1	28.4
15	41.8	33.5	30.9	28.0	24.7	21.4	19.4	17.5	15.6
16	42.1	37.1	36.6	34.4	32.9	30.7	28.1	25.9	23.9
17	55.6	49.0	46.7	44.1	40.6	37.3	34.1	31.4	29.1
18	33.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	25.4	23.7	22.6	20.7	19.0

COMMODITIES

	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION	462.2	493.4	502.9	529.4	543.8	556.6	556.5	561.5	568.4
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	23.5	24.5		26.0	26.6	27.6	28.2	29.6	30.8
SUSQUEHANNA	10.9	11.0		11.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.0
CHESAPEAKE	12.5	13.4		14.7	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.9	18.8
REGION 1	1.5	1.7		1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6
2	1.1	1.2		1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
3	2.3	1.9		1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
4	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
5	0.6	0.5		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
6	4.1	4.4		4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
7	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
8	4.1	4.8		5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.3
9	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
10	0.9	0.8		0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
11	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
12	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
13	1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
14	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
15	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
16	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
17	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
18	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1

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[1] INCLUDES AGRICULTURE, MINING

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ORDNANCE (SIC 19)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	31.0	201.1	243.0	380.0	448.0	500.0	20.56	6.57	1.66	1.10	3.86	9.35
MULTI-STATE	6.0	30.0	14.0	29.1	33.0	34.9	17.46	-0.30	1.27	0.56	-14.14	15.76
TOTAL BASIN	10.2	20.1		22.5	30.5	38.4	6.97	1.12	3.10	2.33		
SUSQUEHANNA	1.6	9.0		10.6	16.4	23.1	19.20	1.87	4.40	3.50		
CHESAPEAKE	8.7	11.1		11.8	14.1	15.3	2.47	0.65	1.79	0.79		
REGION 1	—	5.8		6.9	10.6	14.9	*	1.73	4.43	3.44		
2	0.4	0.2		0.1	—	—	-5.41	-4.17	*	100.00		
3	—	0.7		1.0	1.9	3.0	*	3.07	6.65	4.45		
4	—	**		**	**	**	*	0.	2.92	2.26		
5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—
6	1.2	2.2		2.6	3.8	5.2	6.67	1.46	3.93	3.16		
7	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—
8	—	6.4		7.7	9.5	10.4	*	1.88	2.10	0.92		
9	—	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.2	*	2.67	2.35	1.07		
10	—	**		**	**	**	*	0.	7.18	0.		
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	8.7	4.6		4.0	4.5	4.7	-6.16	-1.39	1.15	0.51		
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ORDNANCE (SIC 19)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	516.7	670.3	1735.7	1305.8	1357.6	1432.7
MULTI-STATE	**	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.3	0.6		0.5	0.6	0.6	170.7	67.0		77.2	92.4	109.9
SUSQUEHANNA	0.1	0.8		0.7	0.9	1.1	25.9	30.0		36.5	49.6	66.1
CHESAPEAKE	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.4	0.4	144.8	37.0		40.7	42.8	43.8
REGION 1	--	3.5		3.4	4.2	4.7	—	19.4		23.7	32.3	42.8
2	0.3	0.2		0.1			6.4	0.7		0.5	—	—
3	—	0.4		0.4	0.7	0.9	—	2.5		3.5	5.8	8.5
4	—	**		**	**	**	—	**		**	**	**
5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
6	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.6	0.6	19.5	7.4		8.9	11.5	14.8
7	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8	—	0.9		0.9	0.9	0.8	—	21.3		26.5	28.7	29.8
9	—	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.3		0.5	0.5	0.5
10	—	**		**	**	**	—	**		**	**	**
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1.5	0.7		0.4	0.4	0.4	144.8	15.3		13.7	13.6	13.5
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2 (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

FOOD (SIC 20)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1850.0	1666.4	1848.0	1988.0	2146.0	2154.0	-1.04	1.78	0.77	0.04	2.09	1.47
MULTI-STATE	395.0	329.0	354.0	360.5	389.8	386.6	-1.81	0.92	0.78	-0.08	1.48	0.36
TOTAL BASIN	106.0	106.6		118.0	125.0	125.2	0.05	1.02	0.58	0.01	-22.29	31.33
SUSQUEHANNA	37.0	38.1		41.6	42.0	42.0	0.32	0.87	0.10	0.00		
CHESAPEAKE	69.1	68.4		76.4	83.0	83.2	-0.09	1.10	0.83	0.02		
REGION 1	4.4	4.1		4.5	4.5	4.5	-0.66	0.89	0.10	0.		
2	2.3	2.6		2.8	2.9	2.9	1.29	0.92	0.12	0.		
3	6.5	5.5		5.6	5.6	5.6	-1.73	0.19	-0.05	0.		
4	1.5	1.7		2.0	2.0	2.0	1.54	1.36	0.20	0.		
5	0.8	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.7	-1.40	-0.10	-0.10	0.		
6	19.6	21.1		23.4	23.7	23.7	0.78	1.03	0.13	0.		
7	1.9	2.4		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.27	0.73	0.06	0.		
8	29.9	28.9		28.4	29.2	29.4	-0.34	-0.18	0.29	0.07		
9	2.8	5.4		7.0	8.3	8.3	6.80	2.53	1.72	0.02		
10	2.7	2.0		1.9	2.1	2.2	-2.83	-0.63	1.27	0.21		
11	1.3	1.4		1.5	1.8	1.8	0.72	1.06	1.73	0.29		
12	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.4	2.58	3.42	2.98	0.14	4.49	2.36
13	7.4	4.9		4.3	4.0	3.9	-3.96	-1.43	-0.65	-0.25		
14	1.4	2.0	2.4	4.9	3.2	2.9	3.65	9.53	-4.18	-0.84	4.10	15.25
15	7.3	8.0	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.1	0.99	1.49	0.81	0.	2.53	0.46
16	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.6	-0.14	2.35	2.47	0.09	2.63	2.08
17	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	-1.26	2.29	2.85	0.12	4.90	-0.26
18	11.1	10.4	12.2	12.1	15.0	15.1	-0.69	1.52	2.22	0.07	3.32	-0.24

FOOD (SIC 20)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	468.4	506.5	522.0	551.5	550.5	557.2
MULTI-STATE	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	3.3	3.0		2.7	2.3	1.9	26.8	32.4		32.7	32.1	32.4
SUSQUEHANNA	3.1	3.2		2.9	2.4	2.0	9.4	11.6		11.5	10.8	10.9
CHESAPEAKE	3.4	2.9		2.6	2.3	1.9	17.5	20.8		21.2	21.3	21.5
REGION 1	2.8	2.5		2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.2
2	1.8	2.0		1.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8		0.8	0.7	0.7
3	2.7	2.7		2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7		1.5	1.4	1.4
4	1.8	2.0		1.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5
5	1.5	1.5		1.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
6	4.4	4.4		4.1	3.5	2.9	5.0	6.4		6.5	6.1	6.1
7	2.3	3.0		2.9	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.7
8	4.9	4.0		3.3	2.8	2.3	7.6	8.8		7.9	7.5	7.6
9	6.8	12.2		12.6	12.2	10.2	0.7	1.7		1.9	2.1	2.1
10	2.7	2.0		1.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6		0.5	0.6	0.6
11	2.7	3.0		3.0	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.5	0.5
12	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
13	1.3	0.7		0.5	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.5		1.2	1.0	1.0
14	3.5	4.4	4.5	8.1	4.2	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8
15	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
16	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
17	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
18	5.3	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9

TABLE 2 (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TOBACCO (SIC 21)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	107.0	101.4	93.0	91.0	88.0	72.0	-0.54	-1.08	-0.33	-1.99	-1.71	-0.43
MULTI-STATE	39.0	34.0	31.0	28.0	23.9	19.3	-1.36	-1.52	-1.57	-2.12	-1.83	-2.02
TOTAL BASIN	22.1	20.0		17.4	15.7	14.2	-0.96	-1.39	-1.04	-1.00	-10.97	5.22
SUSQUEHANNA	8.8	8.1		6.3	4.9	4.1	-0.83	-2.40	-2.44	-1.90		
CHESAPEAKE	13.3	12.0		11.1	10.7	10.1	-1.05	-0.76	-0.32	-0.61		
REGION 1	**	—		—	—	—	*	—	—	—		
2	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	4.2	3.6		2.1	1.7	1.4	-1.51	-5.01	-2.44	-1.90		
4	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.4	0.3	5.69	0.43	-2.45	-1.88		
5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	4.3	4.0		3.7	2.9	2.4	-0.72	-0.83	-2.43	-1.90		
7	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.38	0.53	-1.67	-2.15		
9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10	**	—		—	—	—	*	—	—	—		
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	0.	7.18	0.	*	*
13	—	**		**	**	**	—	2.44	2.54	2.03		
14	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	0.	7.18	0.	*	*
15	12.5	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.2	9.5	-0.73	-0.82	-0.44	-0.74	-1.09	0.55
16	**	**	—	**	**	**	14.87	2.26	1.84	1.55	*	*
17	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	-13.44	6.47	8.03	4.03	*	*
18	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-7.55	-0.54	0.06	-0.25	2.47	-4.25

TOBACCO (SIC 21)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	274.4	298.2	300.0	325.0	368.2	373.1
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.7	0.6		0.4	0.3	0.2	56.6	58.9		62.2	65.6	73.4
SUSQUEHANNA	0.7	0.7		0.4	0.3	0.2	22.5	23.7		22.6	20.7	21.1
CHESAPEAKE	0.6	0.5		0.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	35.2		39.6	44.9	52.3
REGION 1	**	—		—	—	—	**	—		—	—	—
2	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
3	1.7	1.8		0.9	0.6	0.4	10.7	10.5		7.6	7.0	7.2
4	0.3	0.5		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3		1.7	1.5	1.6
5	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
6	1.0	0.8		0.7	0.4	0.3	11.1	11.9		13.2	12.1	12.4
7	—			—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8	**	**		**	**	**	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3
9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
10	**	—		—	—	—	0.1	—		—	—	—
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
12	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	**	—	**	**	**
13	—	**		**	**	**	—	**		**	0.1	0.1
14	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	**	—	**	**	**
15	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.8	32.1	34.2	35.5	38.2	42.8	49.2
16	**	**	—	**	**	**	**	**	—	**	**	**
17	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	—	0.4	0.9	1.7
18	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	**	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8

TABLE 2 (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TEXTILES (SIC 22)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1297.4	1000.0	987.0	929.0	853.0	735.0	-2.56	-0.74	-0.85	-1.48	-0.28	-1.20
MULTI-STATE	291.0	197.0	184.0	168.4	140.1	112.6	-3.83	-1.56	-1.82	-2.16	-1.36	-1.76
TOTAL BASIN	73.2	43.7		41.9	35.0	30.9	-5.04	-0.40	-1.7[illegible]	-1.26		
SUSQUEHANNA	42.8	24.3		21.3	15.0	11.9	-5.52	-1.30	-3.44	-2.27		
CHESAPEAKE	30.4	19.4		20.7	20.1	19.0	-4.40	0.63	-0.30	-0.56		
REGION 1	1.7	0.9		0.4	0.1	**	-6.72	-8.60	-14.77	-5.91		
2	2.8	0.7		0.5	0.2	0.1	-13.17	-3.53	-7.62	-10.16		
3	13.9	6.9		6.0	4.6	3.7	-6.82	-1.38	-2.54	-2.13		
4	3.2	2.5		2.3	0.6	0.6	-2.39	-0.67	-13.10	1.29		
5	0.2	**		—	—	—	-26.64	*	—	—		
6	19.0	12.1		11.0	8.3	6.6	-4.46	-0.94	-2.71	-2.27		
7	1.9	1.3		1.2	1.2	0.8	-4.09	-0.91	0.02	-3.53		
8	2.8	2.1		1.8	1.5	1.2	-3.20	-1.36	-1.83	-2.17		
9	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1	-7.40	0.56	-2.78	-3.42		
10	3.2	1.1		1.1	1.0	0.9	-10.13	-0.09	-0.95	-1.23		
11	5.8	3.1		3.3	3.2	3.1	-6.17	0.72	-0.19	-0.49		
12	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	-6.03	0.74	-0.90	-1.15	-1.16	2.68
13	0.1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	-5.45	1.51	0.18	0.05	1.35	1.67
15	4.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	-5.41	0.83	0.24	-0.00	-1.72	3.46
16	5.8	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	-1.09	1.46	-0.07	-0.39	0.63	2.30
17	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	-2.51	-0.77	-0.59	-0.85	0.52	-2.04
18	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.90	3.43	0.83	0.12	5.53	1.36

TEXTILES (SIC 22)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	445.8	508.1	536.4	551.7	608.9	652.8
MULTI-STATE	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	2.3	1.2		0.9	0.7	0.5	25.2	22.2		24.9	25.0	27.4
SUSQUEHANNA	3.6	2.0		1.5	0.9	0.6	14.7	12.3		12.6	10.7	10.6
CHESAPEAKE	1.5	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.4	10.5	9.8		12.3	14.3	16.8
REGION 1	1.1	0.5		0.2	**	**	0.6	0.4		0.2	0.1	**
2	2.3	0.5		0.3	0.1	**	1.0	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.1
3	5.8	3.4		2.6	1.8	1.2	4.8	3.5		3.6	3.3	3.3
4	3.9	2.8		1.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3		1.4	0.4	0.6
5	0.3	**		—	—	—	0.1	**		—	—	—
6	4.3	2.5		1.9	1.2	0.8	6.5	6.1		6.5	6.0	5.9
7	2.3	1.6		1.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6		0.7	0.8	0.7
8	0.5	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0		1.1	1.1	1.1
9	0.8	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
10	3.2	1.1		0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6		0.6	0.7	0.8
11	12.2	6.9		6.6	5.6	4.5	2.0	1.6		2.0	2.3	2.7
12	6.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
13	**	—		—	—	—	**	—		—	—	—
14	5.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
15	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.7
16	6.1	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.1
17	5.9	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.[illegible]	1.4	1.6	1.8
18	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5

TABLE 2 (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

APPAREL (SIC 23)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1242.0	1333.5	1453.0	1510.0	1676.0	1705.0	0.71	1.25	1.05	0.17	1.73	0.77
MULTI-STATE	633.0	582.0	575.0	565.0	560.0	545.8	-0.84	-0.30	-0.09	-0.26	-0.24	-0.35
TOTAL BASIN	101.2	111.4		120.2	117.5	115.4	0.97	0.76	-0.23	-0.17		
SUSQUEHANNA	59.7	66.8		66.2	62.0	57.8	1.13	-0.09	-0.65	-0.69		
CHESAPEAKE	41.5	44.6		54.1	55.5	57.6	0.72	1.93	0.26	0.38		
REGION 1	2.7	2.1		1.0	0.5	0.2	-2.52	-6.84	-7.17	-7.27		
2	0.5	1.0		1.0	0.9	0.9	7.42	0.17	-0.42	-0.47		
3	23.2	28.4		28.7	27.3	25.9	2.04	0.12	-0.50	-0.56		
4	3.4	3.8		3.8	3.6	3.4	1.01	0.05	-0.60	-0.68		
5	0.9	1.3		1.3	1.2	1.1	3.07	0.03	-0.64	-0.72		
6	26.7	27.6		27.6	25.8	23.9	0.32	0.01	-0.67	-0.76		
7	2.2	2.7		2.7	2.6	2.4	1.98	0.11	-0.50	-0.57		
8	21.5	17.8		18.4	18.2	17.7	-1.84	0.33	-0.13	-0.28		
9	2.2	2.6		3.2	3.2	3.2	1.86	1.84	0.07	-0.03		
10	4.4	5.5		6.9	6.8	7.0	2.42	2.00	0.09	0.24		
11	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.86	0.84	-0.07	-0.19		
12	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	12.74	4.59	0.35	0.94	6.66	3.15
13	1.0	1.0		1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.30	1.07	-0.03	-0.10		
14	1.2	2.1	2.8	[illegible]	2.9	3.1	5.62	3.11	0.21	0.57	5.86	0.42
15	4.7	6.2	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.2	2.72	3.24	0.23	0.61	5.38	1.14
16	[illegible]	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	3.83	3.10	0.21	0.57	5.96	0.31
17	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	2.36	2.57	0.15	0.42	5.67	-0.45
18	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.7	4.8	1.53	5.57	3.65	2.72	3.67	7.51

APPAREL (SIC 23)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	196.2	229.1	252.7	267.3	299.3	312.4
MULTI-STATE	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	3.1	3.1		2.7	2.2	1.8	16.0	19.1		21.3	21.0	21.2
SUSQUEHANNA	5.0	5.6		4.6	3.6	2.8	9.4	11.5		11.7	11.1	10.6
CHESAPEAKE	2.0	1.9		1.8	1.5	1.3	6.6	7.7		9.6	9.9	10.6
REGION 1	1.7	1.2		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4		0.2	0.1	0.0
2	0.4	0.7		0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
3	9.7	14.1		12.7	10.4	8.2	3.7	4.9		5.1	4.9	4.7
4	4.3	4.3		3.2	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.7		0.7	0.6	0.6
5	1.7	2.6		2.3	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
6	6.0	5.7		4.9	3.8	2.9	4.2	4.7		4.9	4.6	4.4
7	2.6	3.3		3.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.4
8	3.5	2.5		2.1	1.7	1.4	3.4	3.1		3.3	3.2	3.2
9	5.3	5.9		5.7	4.7	3.9	0.3	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.6
10	4.4	5.5		5.5	4.8	4.3	0.7	1.0		1.2	1.2	1.3
11	0.9	0.9		0.9	0.8	[illegible]	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
12	1.7	4.9	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
13	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
14	3.2	4.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
15	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
16	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
17	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.6	3.8	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
18	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9

TABLE 2 (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

LUMBER (SIC 24)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES 50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	835.1	622.2	715.0	600.0	588.0	563.0	-2.90	-0.26	-0.30	-0.43	2.82	-3.25
MULTI-STATE	91.0	65.0	77.0	72.7	68.0	61.1	-3.31	1.13	-0.67	-1.06	3.45	-1.14
TOTAL BASIN	40.1	32.5		23.4	21.8	20.7	-2.07	-3.24	-0.70	-0.52		
SUSQUEHANNA	11.4	8.2		7.4	7.2	7.0	-3.28	-1.00	-0.26	-0.30		
CHESAPEAKE	28.7	24.4		16.0	14.6	13.7	-1.63	-4.12	-0.91	-0.63		
REGION 1	2.3	1.4		1.3	1.3	1.3	-4.89	-0.59	0.	0.		
2	1.3	1.3		1.4	1.4	1.3	0.09	0.72	0.	-0.74		
3	1.1	0.6		0.7	0.7	0.7	-5.78	1.08	0.	0.		
4	1.6	1.3		1.0	1.0	1.0	-1.87	-2.63	0.	0.		
5	0.9	0.6		0.7	0.7	0.7	-3.43	0.50	0.	0.		
6	3.3	2.3		1.8	1.6	1.6	-3.29	-2.56	-1.17	0.		
7	0.5	0.6		0.5	0.5	0.4	-4.96	-1.25	0.20	-2.40		
8	2.4	2.6		1.9	1.8	1.8	0.65	-3.10	-0.54	0.		
9	2.5	1.3		1.0	0.9	0.9	-6.53	-2.54	-1.05	0.		
10	0.9	0.7		0.6	0.6	0.6	-2.95	-0.92	0.	0.		
11	0.8	0.5		0.6	0.5	0.6	-5.11	2.76	-1.81	1.84		
12	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.14	-0.51	0.	0.	3.50	-4.36
13	1.7	1.9		1.4	1.2	1.1	1.03	-2.84	-1.53	-0.87		
14	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.69	-2.68	2.26	0.	2.71	-7.79
15	11.4	9.3	10.9	5.3	4.8	4.1	-2.02	-5.46	-0.99	-1.56	3.24	-13.43
16	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	-0.24	-0.30	-0.80	0.	3.63	-4.07
17	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.63	-3.73	-0.80	-0.87	2.01	-9.15
18	5.1	4.0	4.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	-2.36	-7.67	-1.81	-0.69	2.39	-16.74

LUMBER (SIC 24)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	917.7	957.2	928.6	833.6	864.7	921.4
MULTI-STATE	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.2	0.9		0.5	0.4	0.3	44.1	50.1		32.2	32.1	33.9
SUSQUEHANNA	1.0	0.7		0.5	0.4	0.3	12.6	12.6		10.2	10.6	11.5
CHESAPEAKE	1.4	1.0		0.5	0.4	0.3	31.5	37.5		22.0	21.5	22.4
REGION 1	1.5	0.8		0.6	0.5	0.4	2.5	2.1		1.8	1.9	2.1
2	1.0	1.0		0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.0		1.9	2.1	2.1
3	0.5	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1
4	2.0	1.5		0.8	0.7	0.6	1.8	2.0		1.4	1.5	1.6
5	1.6	1.3		1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1
6	0.7	0.5		0.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.6		2.5	2.4	2.6
7	1.1	0.7		0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.9		0.7	0.7	0.7
8	0.4	0.4		0.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	4.0		2.6	2.6	2.9
9	6.1	2.9		1.8	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.0		1.4	1.3	1.5
10	0.9	0.7		0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0		0.8	0.9	1.0
11	1.6	1.0		1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7		0.8	0.7	1.0
12	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
13	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.9		1.9	1.8	[illegible]
14	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
15	4.6	3.3	3.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	12.5	14.3	14.2	7.3	7.1	6.7
16	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0
17	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
18	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	5.6	6.2	5.8	2.5	2.2	2.3

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

FURNITURE (SIC 25)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	376.4	380.4	461.0	464.0	532.0	594.0	0.11	2.01	1.38	1.11	3.92	0.13
MULTI-STATE	86.0	82.0	100.0	100.8	103.8	114.1	-0.48	2.09	0.29	0.95	4.05	0.16
TOTAL BASIN	24.2	24.5		29.5	29.9	31.6	0.12	1.87	0.13	0.57		
SUSQUEHANNA	14.0	12.0		11.9	11.7	11.4	-1.52	-0.10	-0.19	-0.25		
CHESAPEAKE	10.2	12.5		17.6	18.2	20.2	2.04	3.49	0.33	1.07		
REGION 1	1.3	1.4		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.05	0.70	0.07	0.06		
2	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.02	0.25	-0.07	-0.11		
3	0.9	1.5		1.7	1.7	1.8	5.08	1.21	0.23	0.23		
4	2.9	2.3		2.2	2.1	2.1	-2.4'	-0.44	-0.31	-0.40		
5	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	*	3.26	0.76	0.70		
6	8.4	6.3		5.9	5.7	5.4	-2.85	-0.57	-0.36	-0.46		
7	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.46	1.64	0.30	0.38		
8	4.2	4.7		5.4	5.5	5.8	1.05	1.49	0.17	0.54		
9	**	—		—	—	—	*	—	—	—		
10	0.5	0.6		0.9	0.9	1.0	1.56	3.12	0.24	0.76		
11	—	0.1		—	—	—	*	*	—	—		
12	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.12	1.36	0.	0.13	7.70	-4.61
13	0.4	0.4		0.3	0.3	0.4	-1.57	-3.76	1.07	3.16		
14	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.27	0.56	-0.05	-0.24	6.47	-5.02
15	1.0	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.3	6.68	6.05	0.48	1.50	9.57	2.64
16	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.1	2.98	4.82	0.38	1.23	8.39	1.36
17	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.17	6.32	0.50	1.56	8.65	4.05
18	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.04	4.34	0.34	1.10	9.60	-0.85

FURNITURE (SIC 25)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	437.7	463.9	461.0	460.3	512.5	520.6
MULTI-STATE	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.6	0.5	28.1	29.9		29.2	28.8	27.7
SUSQUEHANNA	1.2	1.0		0.8	0.7	0.5	16.3	14.6		11.8	11.2	10.0
CHESAPEAKE	0.5	0.5		0.6	0.5	0.5	11.9	15.2		17.5	17.5	17.7
REGION 1	0.8	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.7		1.5	1.5	1.3
2	0.4	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.4	0.4
3	0.4	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.8		1.7	1.7	1.5
4	3.7	2.6		1.8	1.5	1.2	3.4	2.8		2.2	2.1	1.8
5	—	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1
6	1.9	1.3		1.0	0.8	0.7	9.7	7.6		5.9	5.5	4.8
7	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
8	0.7	0.7		0.6	0.5	0.5	4.9	5.7		5.4	5.3	5.1
9	**	—		—	—	—	**	—		—	—	—
10	0.5	0.6		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8		0.9	0.9	0.9
11	—	0.1		—	—	—	—	0.1		—	—	—
12	**	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	0.1	0.1		**	**	**	0.5	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.3
14	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
15	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8
16	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6
17	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
18	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

PULP AND PAPER (SIC 26)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	501.3	649.5	675.0	790.0	998.0	1133.0	2.62	1.58	2.36	1.28	0.69	3.07
MULTI-STATE	124.0	143.0	142.0	151.7	172.5	181.3	1.44	0.59	1.29	0.50	-0.14	1.33
TOTAL BASIN	25.3	31.4		37.6	46.8	44.1	2.16	1.83	2.21	-0.59		
SUSQUEHANNA	10.2	11.9		15.0	23.8	17.8	1.50	2.38	4.72	-2.86		
CHESAPEAKE	15.1	19.5		22.6	23.0	26.3	2.59	1.49	0.16	1.35		
REGION 1	0.3	0.3		1.3	2.1	1.9	-1.67	17.42	4.91	-1.00		
2	0.6	0.9		1.3	2.7	2.5	3.07	4.01	7.58	-0.77		
3	0.3	0.4		1.3	1.9	1.4	5.18	11.54	3.87	-3.01		
4	1.5	2.0		2.1	3.4	2.5	2.44	0.65	4.94	-3.03		
5	1.2	1.3		1.3	2.3	1.3	1.02	-0.24	5.87	-5.55		
6	4.6	4.6		5.2	7.5	5.4	-0.09	1.28	3.73	-3.23		
7	1.6	2.4		2.5	3.9	2.8	3.59	0.40	4.55	-3.26		
8	3.6	5.9		8.4	9.1	9.4	5.00	3.71	0.75	0.32		
9	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	2.35	1.42	0.89	4.14		
10	0.2	0.1		0.6	0.7	1.0	-1.49	15.02	1.55	3.63		
11	1.8	2.3		2.1	2.2	2.1	2.52	-0.82	0.47	-0.46		
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	0.4	0.5	--	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.04	6.43	0.96	0.87		
14	**	**	—	—	—	—	2.26	*	—	—	.	.
15	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	6.4	2.01	0.42	-0.75	2.30	1.57	-0.71
16	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.21	-0.57	-0.80	0.	1.05	-2.16
17	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.95	0.51	-2.84	4.14	-0.86	2.71
18	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.6	3.56	-2.33	1.34	4.97	2.45	-6.89

PULP AND PAPER (SIC 26)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	404.3	454.2	475.2	520.8	578.6	624.9
MULTI-STATE	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.8	0.9		0.8	0.9	0.7	20.4	21.9		24.8	27.1	24.3
SUSQUEHANNA	0.9	1.0		1.0	1.4	0.9	8.2	8.3		9.9	13.8	9.8
CHESAPEAKE	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.6	0.6	12.2	13.7		14.9	13.3	14.5
REGION 1	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2		0.9	1.2	1.0
2	0.5	0.7		0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6		0.9	1.6	1.4
3	0.1	0.2		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3		0.9	1.1	0.8
4	1.9	2.2		1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.4		1.4	2.0	1.4
5	2.2	2.7		2.3	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.9		0.9	1.3	0.7
6	1.0	0.9		0.9	1.1	0.7	3.7	3.2		3.4	4.3	3.0
7	1.9	3.0		2.8	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.7		1.6	2.3	1.5
8	0.6	0.8		1.0	0.9	0.7	2.9	4.1		5.6	5.3	5.2
9	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2
10	0.2	0.1		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.4	0.6
11	3.8	5.1		4.2	3.8	3.1	1.4	1.6		1.4	1.3	1.2
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4		0.7	0.6	0.7
14	**	**	—	—	—	—	**	**	—	—	—	—
15	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	.6	3.0	3.5
16	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.3
17	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
18	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (SIC 27)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES 50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	773.2	986.7	1115.0	1163.0	1441.0	1613.0	2.47	1.66	2.17	1.13	2.48	0.85
MULTI-STATE	252.0	300.0	327.0	324.8	389.1	414.5	1.76	0.80	1.82	0.63	1.74	-0.13
TOTAL BASIN	41.4	49.0		60.4	77.9	98.8	1.71	2.11	2.58	2.40		
SUSQUEHANNA	13.1	16.0		19.6	24.8	32.4	2.00	2.02	2.42	2.69		
CHESAPEAKE	28.2	33.0		40.8	53.1	66.4	1.57	2.15	2.65	2.27		
REGION 1	1.5	2.2		2.7	3.7	5.0	3.78	2.43	3.05	3.11		
2	1.7	1.8		2.5	3.0	3.9	0.51	3.00	1.94	2.80		
3	3.4	3.7		3.5	4.2	5.4	1.00	-0.69	1.98	2.52		
4	1.1	1.1		1.4	1.7	2.2	0.15	2.49	1.86	2.84		
5	0.4	0.3		0.6	0.6	0.8	-2.26	6.25	-0.27	2.64		
6	4.3	6.1		7.9	10.4	13.6	3.57	2.59	2.79	2.67		
7	0.7	0.8		1.0	1.2	1.4	0.23	2.47	2.48	1.62		
8	9.2	11.2		12.3	16.7	21.1	1.95	0.94	3.14	2.34		
9	0.2	0.4		1.1	2.1	2.3	8.74	10.87	6.30	1.10		
10	0.6	1.1		1.8	3.3	4.3	5.50	5.47	6.33	2.58		
11	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.5	0.7	1.52	4.32	1.66	3.91		
12	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.6	13.73	8.42	5.98	1.42	6.54	9.92
13	12.6	12.0		13.1	13.7	17.8	-0.53	0.94	0.42	2.52		
14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.72	3.85	3.64	0.96	0.40	7.42
15	2.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	7.1	8.1	4.26	3.20	2.62	1.35	4.15	2.27
16	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.88	1.26	2.52	4.56	3.33	-0.76
17	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.66	2.14	5.79	3.89	4.83	-0.48
18	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.5	4.7	5.8	4.30	5.54	3.16	2.11	3.46	7.66

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (SIC 27)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	306.8	328.9	341.0	358.1	370.3	389.1
MULTI-STATE	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.3	1.4		1.4	1.5	1.5	16.4	16.3		18.6	20.0	23.8
SUSQUEHANNA	1.1	1.3		1.4	1.4	1.5	5.2	5.3		6.0	6.4	7.8
CHESAPEAKE	1.4	1.4		1.4	1.5	1.5	11.2	11.0		12.6	13.6	16.0
REGION 1	0.9	1.3		1.3	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.7		0.8	1.0	1.2
2	1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6		0.8	0.8	1.0
3	1.4	1.8		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2		1.1	1.1	1.3
4	1.3	1.2		1.1	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.5
5	0.7	0.7		1.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2
6	1.0	1.3		1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0		2.4	2.7	3.3
7	0.9	0.9		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3
8	1.5	1.6		1.4	1.6	1.6	3.7	3.7		3.8	4.3	5.1
9	0.4	0.9		2.0	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.1		0.3	0.5	0.6
10	0.6	1.1		1.5	2.3	2.6	0.2	0.4		0.6	0.9	1.0
11	0.5	0.6		0.8	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2
12	0.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
13	2.2	1.7		1.4	1.2	1.3	5.0	4.0		4.0	3.5	4.2
14	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
16	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
17	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
18	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

CHEMICALS (SIC 28)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	661.5	895.4	966.0	1094.0	1323.0	1450.0	3.07	2.02	1.92	0.92	1.53	2.52
MULTI-STATE	202.0	239.0	243.0	256.7	290.4	302.4	1.70	0.72	1.24	0.41	0.33	1.10
TOTAL BASIN	46.7	51.2		60.1	66.4	68.8	0.92	1.62	1.01	0.35		
SUSQUEHANNA	7.3	8.9		8.9	8.9	8.8	1.88	0.10	-0.04	-0.07		
CHESAPEAKE	39.3	42.3		51.1	57.5	59.9	0.73	1.51	1.19	0.41		
REGION 1	0.9	1.4		1.7	1.9	2.0	4.36	1.56	0.63	0.62		
2	0.9	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.5	-4.20	-0.60	-0.35	-0.40		
3	0.7	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.83	-0.60	-0.36	-0.39		
4	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.30	-0.70	-0.39	-0.45		
5	0.1	0.3		0.4	0.5	0.5	17.64	4.73	1.37	1.26		
6	1.0	2.9		3.2	3.3	3.4	11.66	0.54	0.28	0.2[illegible]		
7	3.2	2.5		1.9	1.7	1.4	-2.56	-2.49	-1.32	-1.71		
8	10.2	11.2		11.6	11.7	11.7	0.93	0.33	0.05	0.05		
9	0.3	0.3		1.2	2.0	2.4	0.22	14.44	5.34	1.48		
10	1.3	2.1		3.2	4.2	4.6	5.03	4.43	2.74	0.87		
11	—	**		**	**	**	*	9.60	4.28	1.24		
12	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	-2.75	1.58	1.07	0.35	2.71	0.45
13	4.3	6.0		7.2	7.4	7.5	3.51	1.83	0.31	0.07		
14	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	5.1	5.4	-1.74	2.10	1.44	0.47	3.54	0.67
15	9.1	9.8	12.1	12.3	14.4	15.1	0.81	2.28	1.56	0.51	4.25	0.34
16	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.8	-0.03	2.24	1.56	0.51	3.87	0.63
17	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.16	1.11	0.72	0.55	5.34	-2.95
18	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	0.19	1.78	1.22	0.40	3.05	0.52

CHEMICALS (SIC 28)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1950
NATION	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	327.5	374.6	357.5	426.2	455.6	479.5
MULTI-STATE	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.4	1.4		1.4	1.2	1.1	23.1	21.4		23.4	22.9	22.7
SUSQUEHANNA	0.6	0.7		0.6	0.5	0.4	3.6	3.7		3.5	3.1	2.9
CHESAPEAKE	1.9	1.8		1.7	1.6	1.4	19.5	17.7		19.9	19.8	19.8
REGION 1	0.6	0.9		0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6		0.7	0.6	0.7
2	0.8	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.2
3	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.2
4	0.7	0.6		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
5	0.1	0.5		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2
6	0.2	0.6		0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2		1.2	1.1	1.1
7	3.8	3.1		2.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0		0.8	0.6	0.5
8	1.7	1.6		1.3	1.1	0.9	5.1	4.7		4.5	4.0	3.9
9	0.7	0.7		2.2	3.0	2.9	0.2	0.1		0.5	0.7	0.8
10	1.3	2.1		2.6	2.9	2.8	0.6	0.5		1.2	1.4	1.5
11	—	**		**	0.1	0.1	—	**		**	**	**
12	10.9	7.2	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
13	0.7	0.9		0.8	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.5		2.8	2.6	2.5
14	11.1	8.0	8.0	7.4	6.8	5.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
15	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0
16	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
17	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
18	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SIC 29)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	225.2	229.7	195.0	191.0	167.0	184.0	0.20	-1.83	-0.21	-0.16	-3.22	-0.41
MULTI-STATE	50.0	42.0	32.0	29.3	27.1	25.9	-1.73	-3.54	-0.78	-0.45	-5.29	-1.75
TOTAL BASIN	3.0	2.1		2.0	2.0	2.0	-3.39	-0.50	0.18	0.07		
SUSQUEHANNA	0.6	0.7		0.9	0.9	0.9	1.31	2.13	0.31	0.12		
CHESAPEAKE	2.4	1.4		1.1	1.1	1.1	-5.09	-2.85	0.08	0.03		
REGION 1	**	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	20.27	3.58	0.54	0.17		
2	0.2	**		—	—	—	-24.45	*	—	—		
3	0.1	0.1		**	0.0	**	-0.69	-1.13	-0.41	-0.64		
4	—	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.2	—	7.40	0.98	0.54		
5	—	**		**	**	**	*	7.46	0.98	0.46		
6	0.3	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.6	5.74	1.73	0.13	0.03		
7	0.1	**		—	—	—	-15.97	*	—	—		
8	2.2	1.0		0.5	0.5	0.5	-7.88	-6.46	-0.18	-0.12		
9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10	—	**		**	**	**	*	4.14	0.	0.65		
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.61	-2.37	-0.89	-0.32		
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**	**	—	—	—	—	-9.56	*	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	**	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	42.92	3.65	0.48	0.20	-1.28	9.25

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SIC 29)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	450.4	546.9	609.4	651.9	690.0	710.4
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.1	0.1		**	**	**	6.0	5.1		6.7	7.4	7.7
SUSQUEHANNA	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	**	1.3	1.7		3.1	3.4	3.6
CHESAPEAKE	0.1	0.1		**	**	**	4.8	3.4		3.6	3.9	4.1
REGION 1	**	**		**	**	**	**	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2
2	0.1	**		—	—	—	0.3	**		—	—	—
3	**	**		**	**	**	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2
4	—	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2		0.5	0.6	0.7
5	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	—	**		0.1	0.2	0.2
6	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2		2.1	2.3	2.4
7	0.1	**		—	—	—	0.2	**		—	—	—
8	0.4	0.1		0.1	**	**	4.5	2.3		1.7	1.8	1.9
9	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
10	—	**		**	**	**	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1
11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	**	**		**	**	**	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**	**	—	—	—	—	**	**	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.9

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

RUBBER AND PLASTICS (SIC 30)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	321.2	410.6	497.0	529.0	676.0	776.0	2.49	2.57	2.48	1.39	3.89	1.26
MULTI-STATE	47.0	59.0	74.0	75.4	95.9	112.1	2.30	2.48	2.42	1.57	4.63	0.38
TOTAL BASIN	10.9	16.3		26.3	34.2	40.1	4.07	4.91	2.66	1.62		
SUSQUEHANNA	4.3	4.1		5.2	5.9	7.3	-0.50	2.42	1.33	2.11		
CHESAPEAKE	6.6	12.2		21.1	28.2	32.8	6.28	5.64	2.96	1.51		
REGION 1	1.6	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	-20.08	2.16	1.18	1.21		
2	—	**		0.1	0.2	0.3	*	23.11	5.88	4.81		
3	0.6	1.8		2.7	3.4	4.4	11.12	4.42	2.43	2.50		
4	**	0.2		0.4	0.7	1.0	16.59	5.26	4.10	3.61		
5	0.2	0.3		0.5	0.7	1.0	6.59	6.17	3.15	3.12		
6	1.9	1.7		1.2	0.7	0.4	-1.31	-3.28	-5.53	-5.27		
7	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	3.1	6.2		12.1	16.3	18.7	7.41	6.84	2.95	1.40		
9	0.4	0.2		—	—	—	-5.55	*	—	—		
10	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.6	0.7	2.47	4.59	3.28	2.11		
11	2.1	2.3		2.6	2.7	2.7	1.22	1.09	0.34	0.24		
12	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.79	5.57	1.75	1.08	9.34	1.92
13	**	0.2		0.5	0.8	1.0	43.87	13.52	4.14	2.53		
14	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	*	8.89	5.26	3.12	9.34	8.45
15	**	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	20.25	10.71	5.81	3.33	8.89	12.56
16	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.0	4.4	5.2	24.16	5.60	3.88	1.69	9.76	1.60
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	4.34	6.35	4.27	2.64	13.71	-0.53

RUBBER AND PLASTICS (SIC 30)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	683.4	695.9	671.6	701.6	704.9	692.2
MULTI-STATE	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.3	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.6	23.2	27.6		34.9	35.6	35.8
SUSQUEHANNA	0.4	0.3		0.4	0.3	0.3	9.1	6.9		6.9	6.2	6.5
CHESAPEAKE	0.3	0.5		0.7	0.8	0.8	14.1	20.7		28.0	29.4	29.3
REGION 1	1.0	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2
2	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	—	*		0.1	0.2	0.2
3	0.3	0.9		1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.0		3.6	3.6	3.9
4	**	0.2		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3		0.6	0.7	0.9
5	0.3	0.6		1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.5		0.7	0.8	0.9
6	0.4	0.3		0.2	0.1	**	4.1	2.8		1.6	0.7	0.4
7	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
8	0.5	0.9		1.4	1.5	1.5	6.5	10.6		16.0	16.9	16.7
9	1.0	0.5		—	—	—	0.9	0.4		—	—	—
10	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.6	0.6
11	4.3	5.2		5.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.9		3.4	2.8	2.4
12	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
13	**	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	**	0.3		0.7	0.8	0.9
14	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
15	**	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2
16	0.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	0.4	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.7
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

LEATHER PRODUCTS (SIC 31)

		THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION		408.0	392.7	376.0	395.0	392.0	388.0	-0.33	0.06	-0.08	-0.10	-0.87	0.99
MULTI-STATE		121.0	113.0	104.0	106.1	104.3	101.6	-0.68	-0.63	-0.17	-0.26	-1.65	0.40
TOTAL BASIN		44.4	45.1		46.4	44.0	42.0	0.16	0.29	-0.52	-0.47		
SUSQUEHANNA		34.3	37.3		38.6	36.3	34.3	0.84	0.35	-0.62	-0.57		
CHESAPEAKE		10.1	7.8		7.8	7.8	7.7	-2.54	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05		
REGION	1	16.2	14.2		12.4	11.7	11.0	-1.31	-1.35	-0.62	-0.57		
	2	1.6	1.2		1.5	1.4	1.3	-3.25	2.22	-0.61	-0.57		
	3	5.4	4.9		6.1	5.8	5.4	3.70	2.24	-0.62	-0.57		
	4	3	0.8		0.8	0.7	0.7	-4.82	-0.25	-0.63	-0.55		
	5	0.6	0.7		0.7	0.6	0.6	-1.99	0.03	-0.62	-0.57		
	6	10.3	13.5		14.0	13.2	12.4	2.72	0.38	-0.62	-0.57		
	7	0.5	2.0		3.1	2.9	2.7	14.51	4.65	-0.62	-0.57		
	8	3.0	1.6		1.4	1.4	1.5	-5.88	-1.46	0.18	0.27		
	9	**	—		—	—	—	*	—	—	—		
	10	1.7	1.1		1.0	1.0	0.9	-4.04	-0.63	-0.72	-1.16		
	11	—	**		**	**	0.0	*	0.69	0.	-0.22		
	12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.90	0.97	0.17	0.25	-1.53	3.54
	13	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.83	0.14	-0.28	-0.43		
	14	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
	15	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.59	0.74	0.05	0.06	-0.54	2.03
	16	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-6.72	-1.56	1.56	1.97	1.14	-4.97
	17	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.03	0.60	-0.03	-0.04	-0.40	1.61
	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LEATHER PRODUCTS (SIC 31)

		PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION		0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	337.2	347.5	361.5	372.3	375.8	381.9
MULTI-STATE		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		1.4	1.3		1.0	0.8	0.7	36.7	39.9		43.7	42.2	41.3
SUSQUEHANNA		2.9	3.1		2.7	2.1	1.6	28.3	33.0		36.4	34.8	33.7
CHESAPEAKE		0.5	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	8.3	6.9		7.3	7.5	7.6
REGION	1	10.3	8.6		6.1	4.6	3.5	13.4	12.6		11.7	11.2	10.9
	2	1.3	0.9		0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0		1.4	1.3	1.3
	3	1.4	2.4		2.7	2.2	1.7	2.8	4.4		5.8	5.5	5.4
	4	1.7	0.9		0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.7
	5	1.5	1.4		1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.6
	6	2.3	2.8		2.5	1.9	1.5	8.5	11.9		13.2	12.6	12.2
	7	0.6	2.4		3.5	2.6	2.2	0.4	1.7		2.9	2.8	2.7
	8	0.5	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.5		1.3	1.4	1.5
	9	0.1	—		—	—	—	**	—		—	—	—
	10	1.7	1.1		0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.0		1.0	0.9	0.8
	11	—	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	—	**		**	**	0.0
	12	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	13	**	**		**	**	**	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
	14	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
	15	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	16	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	17	5.7	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STONE, CLAY, GLASS (SIC 32)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	565.0	600.5	662.0	713.0	796.0	860.0	0.61	1.73	1.11	0.78	1.57	1.50
MULTI-STATE	175.0	156.0	163.0	147.3	143.3	125.1	-1.14	-0.57	-0.27	-1.35	0.88	-2.01
TOTAL BASIN	39.2	38.8		39.5	40.8	43.0	-0.12	0.19	0.33	0.52		
SUSQUEHANNA	24.1	22.0		21.1	20.7	20.0	-0.93	-0.40	-0.22	-0.31		
CHESAPEAKE	15.1	16.8		18.4	20.2	23.0	1.05	0.91	0.93	1.32		
REGION 1	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.4	1.24	1.03	1.05	0.40		
2	9.7	9.5		9.1	8.6	8.1	-0.22	-0.36	-0.62	-0.56		
3	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.7	0.8	2.30	1.82	1.80	0.77		
4	1.7	0.9		0.9	0.8	0.7	-5.74	-0.69	-1.08	-0.90		
5	4.0	3.8		3.7	3.5	3.3	-0.53	-0.37	-0.64	-0.57		
6	4.7	5.0		5.4	5.8	6.0	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.24		
7	3.4	2.0		1.1	1.0	0.8	-5.34	-5.40	-1.58	-1.23		
8	6.3	6.6		6.7	6.8	7.0	0.45	0.20	0.15	0.35		
9	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	3.09	0.84	0.59	2.42		
10	2.2	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.3	-3.47	-0.22	-0.18	-0.95		
11	0.5	1.1		1.2	1.5	2.2	8.22	0.55	2.13	3.84		
12	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	9.27	1.08	2.20	3.05	9.26	-6.48
13	1.7	1.8		1.8	1.8	1.8	0.22	0.05	0.03	0.14		
14	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	-1.82	2.50	4.54	3.16	8.61	-3.27
15	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	6.90	3.14	1.87	1.38	7.58	-1.12
16	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.22	2.90	1.95	1.90	7.31	-1.33
17	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	-1.72	2.13	0.22	0.91	8.83	-4.15
18	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.3	0.82	1.60	1.29	2.18	7.86	-4.31

STONE, CLAY, GLASS (SIC 32)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	322.9	384.9	406.1	484.0	555.5	687.5
MULTI-STATE	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.2	1.1		0.9	0.8	0.7	22.4	24.9		26.8	28.5	34.4
SUSQUEHANNA	2.0	1.8		1.5	1.2	1.0	13.8	14.1		14.3	14.4	16.0
CHESAPEAKE	0.7	0.7		0.6	0.6	0.5	8.6	10.8		12.5	14.1	18.4
REGION 1	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3
2	7.9	7.2		5.3	4.2	3.1	5.5	6.1		6.2	6.0	6.5
3	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.5	0.6
4	2.1	1.1		0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6		0.6	0.5	0.6
5	7.3	7.8		6.7	5.4	4.5	2.3	2.5		2.5	2.4	2.6
6	1.1	1.0		1.0	0.9	0.7	2.7	3.2		3.7	4.1	4.8
7	4.0	2.4		1.3	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3		0.8	0.7	0.7
8	1.0	0.9		0.8	0.6	0.6	3.6	4.2		4.5	4.7	5.6
9	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2
10	2.2	1.5		1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1
11	1.1	2.5		2.4	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.7		0.8	1.1	1.8
12	1.7	3.6	4.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6
13	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.1		1.2	1.3	1.5
14	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.3	[illegible]	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9
15	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
16	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
17	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
18	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

PRIMARY METALS (SIC 33)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1288.1	1224.1	1337.0	1280.0	1274.0	1267.0	-0.51	0.45	-0.05	-0.06	1.78	-0.87
MULTI-STATE	447.0	400.0	423.0	391.0	399.7	415.3	-1.10	-0.23	0.22	0.38	1.12	-1.56
TOTAL BASIN	62.6	71.9		70.6	72.1	77.6	1.39	-0.18	0.22	0.74		
SUSQUEHANNA	27.0	23.3		23.3	23.3	23.3	-1.47	-0.00	0.00	-0.00		
CHESAPEAKE	35.6	48.6		47.3	48.8	54.4	3.16	-0.26	0.32	1.07		
REGION 1	1.9	1.6		1.5	1.5	1.5	-2.06	-0.46	-0.03	-0.30		
2	1.4	2.1		2.2	2.2	2.3	4.10	0.59	0.05	0.33		
3	1.5	0.8		0.7	0.7	0.6	-6.28	-1.21	-0.12	-0.82		
4	3.1	2.8		2.8	2.8	2.8	-1.09	-0.07	-0.00	-0.05		
5	0.2	0.4		0.9	0.9	1.2	8.08	7.14	0.41	2.52		
6	16.5	13.9		13.5	13.5	13.3	-1.74	-0.24	-0.02	-0.14		
7	2.3	1.7		1.7	1.7	1.6	-2.88	-0.40	-0.03	-0.25		
8	30.4	41.7		39.7	39.3	42.3	3.22	-0.49	-0.12	0.76		
9	**	**		**	**	**	0.	0.	0.80	0.74		
10	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	-4.19	-0.34	-0.97	-2.04		
11	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.84	-0.17	-0.34	-0.72		
12	**	**	—	**	**	**	0.41	0.39	0.38	1.06	*	*
13	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	-3.07	-0.18	-0.48	-0.86		
14	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—		—	—
15	1.9	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.1	6.3	7.05	0.90	2.11	2.11	4.29	-2.38
16	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.22	0.29	0.77	1.20	5.81	-4.95
17	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.3	4.6	3.54	1.50	3.90	3.25	5.02	-1.13
18	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-3.86	-0.28	-0.85	-1.63	0.82	-1.37

PRIMARY METALS (SIC 33)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	288.2	306.0	316.1	327.4	318.7	305.1
MULTI-STATE	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.9	2.0		1.6	1.3	1.2	14.0	18.0		18.1	18.0	18.7
SUSQUEHANNA	2.3	1.9		1.6	1.4	1.1	6.0	5.8		6.0	5.8	5.6
CHESAPEAKE	1.7	2.0		1.6	1.3	1.3	8.0	12.1		12.1	12.2	13.1
REGION 1	1.2	1.0		0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4
2	1.1	1.6		1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5		0.6	0.6	0.6
3	0.6	0.4		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1
4	3.9	3.2		2.3	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.7
5	0.4	0.9		1.6	1.4	1.6	**	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.3
6	3.7	2.9		2.4	2.0	1.6	3.7	3.5		3.5	3.4	3.2
7	2.8	2.2		1.9	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4
8	4.9	5.8		4.6	3.7	3.3	6.8	10.4		10.2	9.8	10.2
9	**	**		**	**	**	**	**		**	**	**
10	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**		**	**	**
11	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	**	**		**	**	**
12	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	**	**	**	**	—	**	**	**
13	0.1	**		**	**	**	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	**
14	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
15	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
16	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
18	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

FABRICATED METALS (SIC 34)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1014.0	1128.2	1315.0	1403.0	1688.0	1799.0	1.07	2.20	1.87	0.64	3.11	1.30
MULTI-STATE	231.0	231.0	242.0	238.1	255.7	258.3	0.	0.30	0.72	0.10	0.93	-0.32
TOTAL BASIN	38.9	46.6		53.4	65.5	74.3	1.81	1.38	2.06	1.27		
SUSQUEHANNA	17.2	21.1		24.0	30.7	39.0	2.09	1.27	2.50	2.42		
CHESAPEAKE	21.7	25.4		29.4	34.8	35.3	1.58	1.46	1.68	0.15		
REGION 1	1.6	1.6		1.5	1.3	1.8	0.20	-0.40	-1.90	3.35		
2	1.6	2.5		2.9	3.6	6.8	4.36	1.49	2.18	6.53		
3	3.0	3.9		4.6	6.4	6.4	2.61	1.57	3.37	0.04		
4	1.9	1.7		1.7	1.6	1.5	-0.81	-0.35	-0.35	-0.71		
5	0.7	0.5		0.5	0.5	—	-3.86	-0.22	-1.02	-100.00		
6	8.0	10.0		11.5	15.0	20.3	2.29	1.35	2.73	3.08		
7	0.3	0.8		1.3	2.3	2.2	10.83	4.73	6.09	-0.69		
8	15.4	15.5		15.5	16.2	16.2	0.06	0.05	0.39	0.01		
9	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.08	-4.46	-1.22	-0.12		
10	0.6	1.0		1.5	2.4	2.5	5.64	3.58	4.82	0.41		
11	**	**		**	0.1	0.1	36.22	6.93	7.42	0.55		
12	—	**	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	11.61	3.47	0.29	*	*
13	1.2	1.7		2.2	2.4	2.4	3.54	2.61	0.84	0.08		
14	0.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.6	3.8	15.14	5.80	6.13	0.49	4.53	7.09
15	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.39	2.32	2.20	0.21	3.82	0.85
16	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	-0.53	1.08	1.77	0.17	3.49	-1.28
17	—	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	*	6.31	1.09	0.11	5.40	7.22
18	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.22	3.44	4.46	0.38	5.97	0.97

FABRICATED METALS (SIC 34)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	439.0	488.4	543.4	589.2	660.1	696.5
MULTI-STATE	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.2	1.3		1.2	1.2	1.2	16.8	20.2		22.4	25.6	28.8
SUSQUEHANNA	1.5	1.8		1.7	1.8	1.9	7.4	9.1		10.1	12.0	15.1
CHESAPEAKE	1.1	1.1		1.0	1.0	0.8	9.4	11.0		12.4	13.6	13.7
REGION 1	1.0	1.0		0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.5	0.7
2	1.3	1.9		1.7	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.1		1.2	1.4	2.6
3	1.3	1.9		2.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.7		1.9	2.5	2.5
4	2.3	2.0		1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.6
5	1.4	1.0		0.9	0.7	—	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	—
6	1.8	2.1		2.0	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.3		4.8	5.9	7.9
7	0.3	1.0		1.5	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.4		0.5	0.9	0.8
8	2.5	2.2		1.8	1.5	1.3	6.7	6.7		6.5	6.3	6.3
9	0.5	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		**	**	**
10	0.6	1.0		1.2	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.4		0.6	0.9	1.0
11	**	**		0.1	0.2	0.1	**	**		**	**	**
12	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	**	—	**	0.1	0.1
13	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7		0.9	0.9	0.9
14	0.7	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.8	4.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5
15	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
16	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
17	—	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	—	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
18	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

NONELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 35)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	1250.0	1470.2	1841.0	1764.0	1978.0	2144.0
MULTI-STATE	256.0	294.0	341.0	342.0	357.9	378.4
TOTAL BASIN	46.6	64.8		77.0	81.0	85.8
SUSQUEHANNA	31.5	46.6		54.8	57.6	60.7
CHESAPEAKE	15.1	18.3		22.2	23.4	25.1
REGION 1	7.9	11.4		13.4	14.0	14.7
2	9.0	15.2		18.7	19.9	21.2
3	1.7	2.9		3.6	3.8	4.0
4	0.6	1.2		1.5	1.8	1.7
5	0.4	1.1		1.5	1.6	1.7
6	11.4	13.7		14.0	15.1	15.5
7	0.5	1.1		1.5	1.6	1.7
8	8.7	9.3		9.6	9.6	9.7
9	0.3	0.6		0.8	0.9	1.1
10	4.7	4.8		6.0	6.4	6.9
11	**	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.3
12	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
13	0.2	0.7		1.3	1.5	1.8
14	**	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
15	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0
16	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
17	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
18	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES 50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1.64	1.84	1.15	0.81	4.60	-0.85
MULTI-STATE	1.39	1.52	0.46	0.56	3.01	0.06
TOTAL BASIN	3.36	1.73	0.51	0.58		
SUSQUEHANNA	3.98	1.63	0.50	0.53		
CHESAPEAKE	1.94	1.57	0.54	0.71		
REGION 1	3.78	1.56	0.48	0.51		
2	5.39	2.07	0.62	0.66		
3	5.23	2.03	0.61	0.64		
4	6.92	2.47	0.73	0.75		
5	10.16	3.09	0.85	0.91		
6	1.82	0.77	0.23	0.25		
7	8.87	2.50	0.84	0.87		
8	0.67	0.33	0.01	0.10		
9	6.71	4.19	1.10	1.30		
10	0.18	2.25	0.63	0.77		
11	19.95	6.73	1.57	1.74		
12	1.82	1.36	0.44	0.51	15.57	-11.11
13	14.48	6.12	1.46	1.66		
14	30.67	3.50	1.04	1.24	11.04	-2.78
15	10.03	5.56	1.44	1.64	10.76	1.38
16	2.05	1.57	0.45	0.58	7.70	-4.21
17	3.09	2.36	0.65	0.82	8.23	-3.20
18	6.22	4.00	1.06	1.25	11.32	-2.84

NONELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 35)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0
MULTI-STATE	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
TOTAL BASIN	1.4	1.8		1.7	1.5	1.3
SUSQUEHANNA	2.7	3.9		3.8	3.3	2.9
CHESAPEAKE	0.7	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.6
REGION 1	5.0	6.9		6.5	5.5	4.6
2	7.3	11.6		10.9	9.6	8.2
3	0.7	1.4		1.6	1.4	1.3
4	0.7	1.3		1.2	1.1	1.0
5	0.7	2.2		2.6	2.5	2.4
6	2.6	2.8		2.6	2.2	1.9
7	0.6	1.4		1.6	1.4	1.4
8	1.4	1.3		1.1	0.9	0.8
9	0.7	1.3		1.5	1.4	1.3
10	4.8	4.8		4.9	4.5	4.2
11	**	0.2		0.4	0.4	0.4
12	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
13	**	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
14	0.1	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4
15	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
17	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
18	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

	PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT 1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	488.3	500.1	539.9	515.8	552.7	566.6
MULTI-STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	18.2	22.1		22.5	22.6	22.7
SUSQUEHANNA	12.3	15.8		16.0	16.1	16.0
CHESAPEAKE	5.9	6.2		6.5	6.5	6.6
REGION 1	3.1	3.9		3.9	3.9	3.9
2	3.5	5.2		5.5	5.6	5.6
3	0.7	1.0		1.0	1.1	1.1
4	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.[illegible]
5	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.5
6	4.5	4.6		4.3	4.2	4.1
7	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.5
8	3.4	3.2		2.8	2.7	2.6
9	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3
10	1.9	1.6		1.8	1.8	1.8
11	**	**		0.1	0.1	0.1
12	**	**	0.1	**	**	**
13	0.1	0.2		0.4	0.4	0.5
14	**	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
18	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 36)

		THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION		1024.3	1457.8	1701.0	2172.0	2832.0	3566.0	3.59	4.07	2.69	2.33	3.13	5.01
MULTI-STATE		262.0	327.0	361.0	400.0	508.8	612.2	2.24	2.04	2.44	1.87	2.00	2.07
TOTAL BASIN		37.8	57.5		72.2	89.0	107.9	4.28	2.30	2.11	1.95		
SUSQUEHANNA		27.4	35.8		41.7	45.3	51.5	2.67	1.59	0.82	1.29		
CHESAPEAKE		10.4	21.9		30.5	43.7	56.5	7.70	3.37	3.67	2.59		
REGION	1	3.3	7.0		10.8	13.5	17.4	7.90	4.44	2.25	2.62		
	2	2.1	4.3		5.2	5.8	6.6	7.33	1.56	1.04	1.28		
	3	1.2	3.8		7.6	10.4	14.6	12.30	7.13	3.16	3.44		
	4	3.3	2.8		2.2	1.7	1.0	-1.64	-2.31	-2.71	-4.96		
	5	9.4	7.3		4.7	2.5	0.4	-2.55	-4.29	-6.14	-15.81		
	6	7.2	9.4		10.0	10.2	10.2	2.76	0.61	0.16	0.05		
	7	0.9	1.0		1.2	1.2	1.3	1.18	1.12	0.53	0.60		
	8	9.2	10.7		12.5	14.9	16.8	1.53	1.55	1.77	1.24		
	9	—	0.3		0.7	1.4	2.2	*	9.17	6.92	4.25		
	10	0.5	0.8		1.2	1.9	2.5	4.85	4.38	4.31	3.02		
	11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	12	**	**	—	**	—	—	-3.78	-13.47	*	—	*	*
	13	0.6	2.7		3.4	4.5	5.5	16.39	2.27	2.77	2.04		
	14	—	1.3	2.3	2.4	3.3	4.3	*	6.37	3.51	2.54	12.61	0.48
	15	**	1.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	4.1	68.07	6.75	3.11	2.28	11.81	1.92
	16	—	2.4	4.2	4.0	7.1	10.3	*	5.08	5.97	3.75	11.48	-0.96
	17	0.1	2.2	3.8	3.5	6.7	9.9	38.47	4.56	6.69	3.95	11.79	-1.46
	18	**	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	32.83	6.12	5.53	3.65	11.90	0.66

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (SIC 36)

		PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
		1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION		1.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	391.0	445.8	471.2	543.0	556.6	582.5
MULTI-STATE		1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		1.2	1.6		1.6	1.7	1.7	14.4	17.6		18.1	17.5	17.6
SUSQUEHANNA		2.3	3.0		2.9	2.6	2.5	10.5	10.9		10.4	8.9	8.4
CHESAPEAKE		0.5	0.9		1.0	1.2	1.3	4.0	6.7		7.6	8.6	9.2
REGION	1	2.1	4.2		5.3	5.3	5.5	1.2	2.1		2.7	2.6	2.8
	2	1.7	3.3		3.0	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.3		1.3	1.1	1.1
	3	0.5	1.9		3.4	4.0	4.6	0.5	1.2		1.9	2.0	2.4
	4	4.1	3.2		1.8	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.9		0.6	0.3	0.2
	5	16.5	14.7		8.5	3.8	0.4	3.6	2.2		1.2	0.5	0.0
	6	1.6	2.0		1.8	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.9		2.5	2.0	1.7
	7	1.1	1.3		1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2
	8	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.4	1.3	3.5	3.3		3.1	2.9	2.7
	9	—	0.7		1.3	2.1	2.7	—	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.4
	10	0.5	0.8		1.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.4	0.4
	11	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	12	0.1	0.1	—	**	—	—	**	**	—	**	—	—
	13	0.1	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8		0.9	0.9	0.9
	14	—	2.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.7	—	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
	15	**	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	**	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
	16	—	2.3	3.5	3.0	4.5	5.5	—	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.7
	17	0.2	3.7	5.6	4.6	7.0	8.2	**	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6
	18	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (SIC 37)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	1307.0	1577.0	1751.0	2200.0	2744.0	3065.0	1.90	3.39	2.23	1.11	2.58	4.20
MULTI-STATE	177.0	192.0	228.0	242.0	293.1	327.0	0.82	2.34	1.93	1.10	3.50	1.20
TOTAL BASIN	57.6	75.3	35.4	104.8	125.0	142.5	2.71	3.37	1.78	1.32		
SUSQUEHANNA	9.3	16.4	-0.	21.6	28.2	37.2	5.79	2.82	2.68	2.82		
CHESAPEAKE	48.3	58.9	35.4	83.2	96.8	105.3	2.00	3.52	1.53	0.84		
REGION 1	1.3	2.8		3.9	5.3	7.2	7.64	3.39	3.08	3.05		
2	1.5	1.5		1.7	1.8	2.0	0.22	0.76	0.84	1.01		
3	0.6	1.3		1.8	2.4	3.2	7.14	3.27	2.99	2.98		
4	2.0	4.2		5.7	7.7	10.2	7.86	3.18	2.94	2.94		
5	0.0	0.3		0.5	0.7	1.3	31.67	5.04	4.02	6.26		
6	3.9	6.2		7.9	10.1	13.1	4.80	2.54	2.47	2.57		
7	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.3	37.83	4.31	3.64	3.48		
8	21.2	22.8		32.6	40.9	46.5	0.71	3.67	2.28	1.30		
9	0.2	1.9		1.3	1.0	0.9	23.10	-3.35	-2.62	-0.75		
10	5.4	3.2		3.9	4.2	4.4	-5.06	1.89	0.8-	0.40		
11	—	**		0.2	0.4	0.5	*	35.20	6.05	2.89		
12	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	*	23.44	1.77	1.00	-4.06	58.81
13	0.8	1.4		3.9	4.8	5.3	6.27	10.51	2.00	1.14		
14	—	**	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	31.53	4.90	2.50		*
15	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.3	7.18	5.39	4.52	1.12	5.25	13.70
16	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	8.29	5.32	4.20	2.23	14.42	4.45
17	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	6.63	25.38	3.97	2.12	11.90	40.47
18	20.3	28.7	34.2	37.8	40.7	42.0	3.54	2.78	0.74	0.32	3.54	2.03

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (SIC 37)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	738.4	821.4	785.5	909.1	936.2	937.3
MULTI-STATE	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	1.8	2.1		2.4	2.3	2.2	32.6	39.2		43.3	42.7	43.6
SUSQUEHANNA	0.8	1.4		1.5	1.6	1.8	5.3	8.5		8.9	9.6	11.4
CHESAPEAKE	2.4	2.5		2.8	2.7	2.4	27.3	30.7		34.4	33.0	32.2
REGION 1	0.8	1.7		1.9	2.1	2.3	0.7	1.5		1.6	1.8	2.0
2	1.2	1.2		1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.6
3	0.3	0.6		0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7		0.7	0.8	1.0
4	2.4	4.8		4.7	5.3	5.8	1.1	2.2		2.4	2.6	3.1
5	0.0	0.6		0.8	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.4
6	0.9	1.3		1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	3.2		3.3	3.5	4.0
7	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2	**	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
8	3.4	3.2		3.8	3.9	3.6	12.0	11.9		13.5	13.9	14.2
9	0.6	4.2		2.4	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.0		0.5	0.3	0.3
10	5.5	3.2		3.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	1.7		1.6	1.4	1.3
11	—	**		0.4	0.6	0.7	—	**		0.1	0.1	0.1
12	—	0.4	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	—	0.1	**	0.4	0.4	0.4
13	0.1	0.2		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7		1.6	1.6	1.6
14	—	**	—	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	**	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
16	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	**	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	**	**	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
18	9.7	10.9	11.1	12.0	10.9	9.9	11.5	15.0	15.0	15.6	13.9	12.8

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INSTRUMENTS (SIC 38)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	258.0	351.3	356.0	480.0	644.0	782.0	3.13	3.17	2.98	1.96	2.42	3.92
MULTI-STATE	116.0	138.0	150.0	160.6	190.2	214.6	1.75	1.53	1.71	1.21	1.68	1.37
TOTAL BASIN	11.2	13.8		15.5	17.6	19.4	2.10	1.18	1.26	0.99		
SUSQUEHANNA	8.3	9.3		9.7	9.9	10.2	1.12	0.41	0.27	0.23		
CHESAPEAKE	2.9	4.5		5.8	7.7	9.2	4.52	2.61	2.74	1.90		
REGION 1	3.6	4.5		5.0	5.4	5.9	2.28	1.10	0.83	0.79		
2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	-3.11	0.25	0.12	0.		
3	0.1	0.3		0.5	0.7	0.9	20.76	4.66	2.86	2.42		
4	**	0.2		0.4	0.5	0.6	24.90	4.85	2.95	2.47		
5	0.6	0.5		0.4	0.3	0.2	-2.35	-2.45	-3.08	-5.26		
6	3.8	3.3		2.9	2.4	1.9	-1.40	-1.44	-1.65	-2.34		
7	**	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.5	35.53	2.60	1.85	1.64		
8	1.1	1.3		1.5	1.7	1.8	1.71	1.15	1.32	0.92		
9	—	**		**	**	**	*	7.18	5.76	3.37		
10	**	0.4		0.8	1.4	2.0	35.51	7.10	5.51	3.29		
11	—	0.2		0.5	0.8	1.1	*	7.29	5.59	3.31		
12	—	**	—	**	**	**	*	7.18	5.24	3.42	*	*
13	0.4	0.6		0.8	1.1	1.3	4.04	2.72	2.80	1.93		
14	—	**	—	**	**	**	*	7.18	5.45	3.51	*	*
15	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.93	0.98	1.03	0.68	-1.61	3.63
16	**	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	35.12	7.03	5.47	3.25	-6.77	22.87
17	**	**	—	—	—	—	-8.76	*	—	—	*	—
18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.97	0.53	0.43	0.21	-5.11	6.50

INSTRUMENTS (SIC 38)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	222.4	254.6	264.0	298.9	338.6	364.4
MULTI-STATE	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.3	0.3	9.7	10.0		9.7	9.3	9.1
SUSQUEHANNA	0.7	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.5	7.2	6.7		6.0	5.2	4.7
CHESAPEAKE	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	3.3		3.6	4.0	4.3
REGION 1	2.3	2.7		2.5	2.1	1.8	3.1	3.3		3.1	2.9	2.7
2	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
3	**	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3	**	0.2		0.3	0.4	0.4
4	**	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.4	**	0.2		0.2	0.3	0.3
5	1.1	1.0		0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4		0.2	0.1	0.1
6	0.9	0.7		0.5	0.4	0.2	3.3	2.4		1.8	1.3	0.9
7	**	0.3		0.4	0.4	0.4	**	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
8	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0		0.9	0.9	0.9
9	—	**		**	**	**	—	**		**	**	**
10	**	0.4		0.7	1.0	1.2	**	0.3		0.5	0.7	0.9
11	—	0.5		0.9	1.4	1.6	—	0.2		0.3	0.4	0.5
12	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	**	—	**	**	**
13	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5		0.5	0.6	0.6
14	—	**	—	**	**	**	—	**	—	**	**	**
15	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
16	**	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	**	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
17	**	**	—	—	—	—	**	**	—	—	—	—
18	0.1	**	**	**	**	**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. (CONT.) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING (SIC 39)

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES						AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	60-65	65-70
NATION	413.1	388.0	456.0	428.0	476.0	500.0	-0.62	0.59	1.07	0.49	3.37	-1.35
MULTI-STATE	142.0	128.0	147.0	129.5	142.4	148.9	-1.03	0.12	0.95	0.45	2.81	-2.50
TOTAL BASIN	15.3	15.6		16.1	17.6	18.4	0.17	0.33	0.87	0.47		
SUSQUEHANNA	9.1	10.0		10.1	10.2	10.3	0.94	0.12	0.10	0.11		
CHESAPEAKE	6.2	5.6		6.0	7.4	8.1	-1.06	0.69	2.08	0.94		
REGION 1	0.4	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	-4.43	-0.73	-0.66	-0.97		
2	0.3	0.4		0.5	0.5	0.5	5.56	0.53	0.42	0.47		
3	0.5	1.7		1.9	2.0	2.2	12.72	0.86	0.65	0.77		
4	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	6.10	0.56	0.43	0.51		
5	**	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	3.21	2.43	1.61	1.68		
6	7.5	7.0		7.0	6.9	6.8	-0.66	-0.12	-0.11	-0.14		
7	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	-3.73	1.63	1.02	1.27		
8	3.3	2.5		2.6	3.0	3.2	-2.59	0.39	1.36	0.64		
9	0.2	**		—	—	—	-12.16	*	—	—		
10	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.05		
11	**	**		0.1	0.2	0.3	16.93	6.80	11.25	3.10		
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	--
13	0.1	0.3		0.6	1.0	1.3	11.76	5.59	6.33	2.26		
14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	8.78	1.30	3.97	1.62	1.25	1.36
15	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.17	0.16	0.66	0.31	-0.14	0.51
16	0.1	0.0	0.3	—	—	—	-16.50	*	*	*	84.59	*
17	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	-0.92	2.42	6.25	2.23	9.08	-3.83
18	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.65	-0.65	-1.72	-1.14	1.35	-3.01

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING (SIC 39)

	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT					
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1965	1970	1980	1990
NATION	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	290.5	303.1	311.6	330.5	334.3	335.8
MULTI-STATE	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN	0.5	0.4		0.4	0.3	0.3	10.8	12.2		12.5	12.4	12.4
SUSQUEHANNA	0.8	0.8		0.7	0.6	0.5	6.4	7.8		7.8	7.2	6.9
CHESAPEAKE	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	4.4		4.6	5.2	5.4
REGION 1	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2
2	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		0.4	0.3	0.3
3	0.2	0.9		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.4		1.5	1.4	1.5
4	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3
5	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	**	**		0.1	0.1	0.1
6	1.7	1.5		1.2	1.0	0.8	5.3	5.5		5.4	4.8	4.6
7	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
8	0.5	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.0		2.0	2.1	2.1
9	0.4	0.1		—	—	—	0.1	0.0		—	—	—
10	1.0	1.0		0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.7	0.7
11	**	0.1		0.2	0.4	0.5	**	**		0.1	0.2	0.2
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	**	**		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.4	0.7	0.9
14	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
15	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
16	0.1	**	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	**	0.2	—	—	—
17	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
18	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

TABLE 3. EXPORT AND RESIDENTIARY EMPLOYMENT[1]

THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES

		EXPORT EMPLOYMENT					RESIDENTIARY EMPLOYMENT				
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
TOTAL BASIN		1628.1	1606.1	1780.3	1971.4	2126.7	1602.8	1979.8	2647.2	3387.5	4308.8
SUSQUEHANNA		644.8	603.5	638.3	671.6	705.5	538.3	594.3	794.3	1052.6	1385.4
CHESAPEAKE		983.3	1002.6	1142.0	1299.8	1421.2	1064.5	1385.5	1852.9	2334.9	2923.4
REGION	1	81.7	83.5	89.4	96.9	109.0	75.2	82.6	114.7	158.0	209.3
	2	65.1	69.3	77.4	84.3	93.4	58.0	61.5	94.2	122.3	166.2
	3	121.5	91.5	101.7	106.9	109.1	117.7	110.1	124.2	156.9	207.9
	4	44.8	45.3	50.5	55.0	60.1	35.7	42.4	71.1	90.4	116.1
	5	33.3	26.4	24.1	23.3	21.0	22.3	22.9	31.3	41.3	51.6
	6	246.9	245.0	249.0	255.9	263.8	196.0	237.0	316.2	422.7	558.1
	7	51.5	42.5	46.2	49.3	49.1	33.4	37.8	42.6	61.0	76.2
	8	261.2	281.3	306.3	342.2	370.3	355.5	433.9	553.5	715.1	909.4
	9	21.4	21.2	24.7	28.2	30.3	20.0	23.1	30.4	39.7	50.8
	10	52.6	47.5	53.4	[illegible]	62.0	46.0	52.7	69.5	84.3	102.1
	11	29.6	23.3	23.3	24.0	24.8	17.8	21.1	27.0	33.7	43.0
	12	17.2	16.6	20.8	24.1	26.1	9.3	13.7	22.3	29.9	39.4
	13	262.2	278.9	339.8	407.5	453.1	306.3	418.0	591.1	721.6	892.2
	14	24.9	24.2	30.2	34.6	38.7	13.8	20.7	30.0	40.5	52.8
	15	122.9	117.5	128.1	143.0	158.6	126.0	166.8	221.0	281.6	356.0
	16	57.9	54.5	61.9	70.5	79.1	38.6	51.4	69.3	87.3	109.5
	17	32.5	30.8	36.5	42.7	49.1	23.3	28.2	39.5	53.7	71.9
	18	100.9	106.8	117.0	124.8	129.1	107.9	155.9	199.3	247.5	296.3

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE								EXPORT MULTIPLIER (TOTAL EMP. + EXPORT EMP.)				
		EXPORT EMPLOYMENT				RESIDENTIARY EMPLOYMENT								
		50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
TOTAL BASIN		-0.14	1.04	1.10	0.80	2.20	3.00	2.50	2.40	1.98	2.23	2.49	2.72	3.03
SUSQUEHANNA		-0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.00	2.90	2.80	1.83	1.98	2.24	2.57	2.96
CHESAPEAKE		0.20	1.31	1.30	0.90	2.70	3.00	2.30	2.30	2.08	2.38	2.62	2.80	3.06
REGION	1	0.22	0.69	0.81	1.19	0.94	3.34	3.25	2.85	1.92	1.99	2.28	2.63	2.92
	2	0.62	1.12	0.85	1.03	0.80	4.36	2.64	3.12	1.89	1.89	2.22	2.45	2.78
	3	-2.80	1.10	0.50	0.20	-0.60	1.20	2.37	2.85	1.97	2.20	2.22	2.47	2.91
	4	0.11	0.98	0.96	0.89	1.74	5.31	2.43	2.54	1.80	1.93	2.42	2.64	2.93
	5	-2.30	-0.93	-0.33	-1.05	0.28	3.18	2.81	2.27	1.67	1.87	2.30	2.77	3.46
	6	-0.08	0.16	0.28	0.30	1.92	2.93	2.95	2.82	1.79	1.97	2.27	2.65	3.12
	7	-1.88	0.84	0.65	-0.04	1.23	1.20	3.65	2.25	1.85	1.89	1.92	2.24	2.55
	8	0.74	0.85	1.12	0.79	2.01	2.46	2.59	2.43	2.36	2.54	2.81	3.09	3.46
	9	-0.08	1.54	1.33	0.70	1.45	2.78	2.71	2.49	1.94	2.09	2.23	2.41	2.68
	10	-1.00	1.17	0.86	0.64	1.37	2.80	1.96	1.93	1.87	2.11	2.30	2.45	2.65
	11	-2.36	-0.01	0.29	0.34	1.74	2.47	2.25	2.46	1.60	1.91	2.16	2.41	2.73
	12	-0.38	2.29	1.49	0.78	3.93	5.04	2.97	2.78	1.54	1.82	2.07	2.24	2.51
	13	0.62	2.00	1.83	1.07	3.16	3.52	2.01	2.15	2.17	2.50	2.74	2.77	2.97
	14	-0.28	2.24	1.36	1.13	4.17	3.76	3.05	2.68	1.55	1.86	1.99	2.17	2.37
	15	-0.44	0.87	1.11	1.04	2.85	2.85	2.46	2.37	2.03	2.42	2.73	2.97	3.24
	16	-0.61	1.29	1.31	1.15	2.92	3.03	2.33	2.30	1.67	1.94	2.12	2.24	2.39
	17	-0.54	1.71	1.60	1.40	1.92	3.41	3.13	2.95	1.72	1.92	2.08	2.26	2.46
	18	0.57	0.92	0.65	0.34	3.75	2.49	2.19	1.81	2.07	2.46	2.70	2.98	3.29

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[1] EXPORT EMPLOYMENT RELATES TO THOSE INDUSTRIES WHICH ORDINARILY SELL TO CUSTOMERS OUTSIDE THE REGION; WHILE RESIDENTIARY EMPLOYMENT RELATES TO INDUSTRIES WHOSE CUSTOMERS ARE FOUND WITHIN THE REGION. BECAUSE REGIONS DIFFER IN THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, EXPORT INDUSTRIES WILL NOT BE THE SAME FOR EACH REGION. THE EXPORT EMPLOYMENT SHOWN FOR THE TOTAL BASIN, SUSQUEHANNA AND CHESAPEAKE BASINS, ARE SUMMATIONS OF THE REGIONAL EXPORTS; THEREFORE THEY INCLUDE INTERREGIONAL TRADE WITHIN THE BASIN.

TABLE 4. POPULATION DATA

		POPULATION: THOUSANDS OF PERSONS								AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION						
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20
NATION		151241.0	179987.0	206477.0	241288.0	283864.0	331013.0	390927.0	460576.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
MULTI-STATE		33891.0	37899.0	42816.0	47876.0	52685.0	59221.0	68030.0	77766.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
TOTAL BASIN		9184.1	10763.7	12626.8	14825.8	17496.0	20835.4	25175.1	30298.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
SUSQUEHANNA		3249.0	3417.1	3984.6	4655.9	5386.3	6530.4	7900.1	9528.3	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
CHESAPEAKE		5935.1	7346.6	8642.2	10169.9	12109.1	14303.0	17275.0	20770.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
REGION	1	418.3	463.4	536.8	649.2	775.4	960.7	1190.1	1495.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3
	2	355.6	385.6	487.1	586.9	704.2	859.7	1057.4	1304.2	0.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
	3	694.9	626.6	665.6	717.2	789.4	991.4	1196.0	1422.2	-1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.8
	4	233.6	257.5	358.0	431.3	506.1	591.6	690.3	800.6	1.0	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
	5	176.6	173.2	179.0	203.0	222.3	240.7	271.0	304.9	-0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
	6	1105.1	1247.3	1482.8	1751.2	2031.6	2479.9	3028.2	3667.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
	7	264.9	263.5	275.3	317.1	357.3	406.4	467.1	533.8	-0.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
	8	1550.9	1906.5	2278.1	2813.4	3341.5	3925.0	4728.0	5626.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
	9	116.9	140.8	162.3	187.3	222.6	267.0	327.0	389.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8
	10	274.6	314.4	332.9	367.2	432.4	505.0	597.0	715.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
	11	182.2	172.7	156.4	169.8	212.4	243.0	285.0	334.0	-0.5	-1.0	0.8	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
	12	89.6	97.4	112.5	136.8	163.2	199.0	248.0	304.0	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1
	13	1645.0	2260.0	2732.3	3222.9	3870.5	4660.0	5727.0	6927.0	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
	14	121.6	136.2	173.2	213.6	248.8	298.0	354.0	429.0	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
	15	720.4	829.4	968.0	1151.8	1374.2	1662.0	2038.0	2535.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
	16	305.5	338.0	394.6	448.6	517.0	614.0	742.0	892.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
	17	168.7	177.3	204.3	253.1	316.5	390.0	483.0	590.0	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
	18	759.7	973.9	1127.6	1205.4	1410.0	1520.0	1744.0	2029.0	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.5

		DEPENDENCY RATIO: TOTAL POPULATION + TOTAL EMPLOYMENT								NET MIGRATION PER 1000 PEOPLE IN BASE YEAR				NONWHITE % OF POPULATION			
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	'60	'70	'80	'90
NATION		2.531	2.700	2.581	2.548	2.609	2.562	2.572	2.645	-----	-----	-----	-----	11.4	12.3	13.3	14.2
MULTI-STATE		2.364	2.530	2.508	2.514	2.535	2.513	2.523	2.580	-----	-----	-----	-----	11.2	11.9	12.6	13.3
TOTAL BASIN		2.842	3.002	2.853	2.7776	2.722	2.666	2.651	2.669	-----	-----	-----	-----	16.1	16.5	16.6	17.2
SUSQUEHANNA		2.747	2.853	2.783	2.701	2.576	2.567	2.545	2.518	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
CHESAPEAKE		2.899	3.076	2.886	2.812	2.793	2.715	2.702	2.744	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.9	23.3	23.6	24.2
REGION	1	2.666	2.790	2.630	2.547	2.436	2.419	2.410	2.436	-18.0	14.2	30.6	19.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
	2	2.889	2.948	2.848	2.841	2.713	2.649	2.620	2.600	-45.0	76.6	10.1	21.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
	3	2.908	3.110	2.946	2.716	2.489	2.599	2.599	2.600	-193.0	-8.2	27.4	44.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	4	2.902	2.936	2.958	2.966	2.872	2.801	2.749	2.699	-36.0	167.0	31.1	26.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
	5	3.176	3.513	3.231	3.142	3.062	2.893	2.850	2.795	-159.0	-85.4	-12.3	-52.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	6	2.495	2.588	2.623	2.581	2.472	2.470	2.450	2.400	7.0	62.0	20.8	18.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
	7	3.120	3.277	3.100	2.875	2.852	2.850	2.846	2.850	-130.0	-61.4	-3.5	-3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	8	.515	2.666	2.650	2.661	2.611	2.560	2.570	2.640	91.0	29.3	45.3	7.8	22.0	22.9	24.3	25.0
	9	.824	3.171	2.940	2.754	2.745	2.695	2.692	2.693	74.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	21.0	21.3	21.9	22.5
	10	2.788	3.138	2.627	2.580	2.635	2.594	2.600	2.669	19.0	-81.0	-7.4	48.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0
	11	3.844	3.890	3.109	2.943	3.133	2.960	2.880	2.870	-190.0	-222.4	-3.0	142.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
	12	3.381	3.225	2.610	2.533	2.495	2.480	2.490	2.530	-52.0	41.3	91.3	36.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3
	13	2.894	3.243	2.935	2.854	2.877	2.780	2.750	2.770	201.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.8
	14	3.145	3.031	2.877	2.844	2.719	2.670	2.640	2.680	-18.0	117.4	86.9	-1.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.2
	15	2.894	2.917	2.774	2.713	2.670	2.620	2.630	2.680	10.0	-1.4	39.1	15.8	32.0	32.3	32.6	33.3
	16	3.166	3.192	3.008	2.843	2.741	2.690	2.680	2.715	-33.0	6.3	-1.0	-1.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9
	17	3.021	3.005	2.688	2.623	2.616	2.585	2.595	2.645	-90.0	-0.7	96.3	80.1	28.1	28.2	26.8	25.7
	18	3.640	3.707	3.565	3.238	3.314	3.220	3.170	3.220	101.0	-50.8	-126.0	-12.8	29.9	29.2	27.8	27.8

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND LABOR PARTICIPATION RATES

		TOTAL LABOR FORCE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF LABOR FORCE			LABOR PARTICIPATION RATES				MALE LABOR FORCE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS			
		1960	1970	1980	1990	60-70	70-80	80-90	1960	1970	1980	1990	1960	1970	1980	1990
NATION 1/		72329.0	85495.0	100784.0	115437.0	1.69	1.66	1.37	57.1	57.4	58.2	58.1	48818.0	55281.0	64258.0	73552.0
MULTI-STATE 1/		15653.0	17862.0	19994.0	21777.0	1.33	1.13	0.86	57.1	56.5	56.8	57.3	10383.0	11381.0	12576.0	13673.0
TOTAL BASIN 2/		4070.6	4422.4	5294.6	6320.9	0.83	1.82	1.78	60.1	57.5	59.0	61.2	2632.2	2834.4	3380.2	4025.0
SUSQUEHANNA 2/		1339.5	1448.5	1706.0	2061.1	0.79	1.65	1.91	59.8	57.3	59.0	61.9	886.9	949.9	1117.7	1342.2
CHESAPEAKE 2/		2731.1	2973.9	3588.6	4259.8	0.90	1.90	1.80	60.2	57.2	58.9	60.8	1745.3	1884.5	2262.5	2682.8
REGION 2/	1	187.3	202.9	251.3	310.8	0.80	2.16	2.14	63.6	61.0	63.5	66.5	125.5	129.1	158.1	193.4
	2	146.0	170.4	203.1	252.7	1.50	1.77	2.21	59.2	58.0	59.2	61.8	97.6	112.1	135.3	169.5
	3	242.9	235.3	260.2	310.8	-0.32	1.01	1.79	56.5	53.3	54.6	60.0	154.7	144.9	162.4	200.1
	4	96.6	122.5	142.9	174.1	2.41	1.55	1.99	56.4	56.3	56.8	59.5	65.6	83.2	98.3	120.1
	5	62.4	56.1	64.1	73.3	-1.05	1.34	1.35	56.6	50.6	50.6	55.2	43.5	36.0	40.5	45.0
	6	509.8	571.3	675.4	813.8	1.15	1.69	1.88	62.8	59.4	61.2	64.0	334.6	386.4	453.0	536.2
	7	94.5	90.0	108.7	125.6	-0.49	1.90	1.46	54.4	51.4	56.1	56.4	65.4	58.2	70.1	77.9
	8	748.5	844.6	1039.8	1253.0	1.21	2.10	1.88	60.7	60.3	61.7	63.2	497.7	564.9	684.9	813.1
	9	51.2	54.9	67.5	80.0	0.69	2.09	1.72	59.5	56.7	59.7	61.2	33.7	34.5	42.5	50.6
	10	115.7	122.8	138.7	159.5	0.60	1.23	1.40	57.9	57.4	60.2	60.3	77.4	73.3	87.0	98.0
	11	62.6	50.3	57.1	66.7	-2.17	1.27	1.57	57.3	50.3	54.3	52.4	41.9	32.5	33.8	45.9
	12	35.7	42.7	53.2	64.2	1.80	2.22	1.90	57.3	58.2	59.9	61.8	24.0	27.0	33.7	40.2
	13	879.0	923.2	1119.7	1327.1	0.49	1.95	1.71	63.2	56.9	58.3	60.3	550.5	570.7	693.9	826.4
	14	52.0	59.6	74.3	90.1	1.37	2.23	1.95	60.5	54.3	55.3	59.0	34.2	40.9	51.6	61.9
	15	300.5	345.8	416.5	502.0	1.41	1.88	1.88	57.4	58.2	59.2	61.3	199.9	214.8	257.9	313.0
	16	118.9	130.6	157.0	186.2	0.94	1.86	1.72	56.5	52.8	56.7	60.5	77.6	82.8	100.5	120.0
	17	68.9	76.4	94.9	118.7	1.03	2.20	2.26	61.8	59.8	60.5	61.8	45.2	46.5	58.8	74.3
	18	297.9	323.0	369.9	419.3	0.81	1.36	1.26	56.8	51.6	54.2	54.9	183.2	196.6	221.2	247.4

		MALE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF LABOR FORCE			LABOR PARTICIPATION RATES				FEMALE LABOR FORCE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS				AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF LABOR FORCE			LABOR PARTICIPATION RATES			
		60-70	70-80	80-90	1960	1970	1980	1990	1960	1970	1980	1990	60-70	70-80	80-90	1960	1970	1980	1990
NATION 1/		1.25	1.52	1.36	79.3	77.0	77.0	76.1	23511.0	30214.0	36526.0	41885.0	2.54	1.92	1.38	36.1	39.1	40.6	40.4
MULTI-STATE 1/		0.92	1.00	0.84	79.0	75.8	75.0	75.4	5270.0	6481.0	7418.0	8104.0	2.09	1.36	0.89	36.9	39.1	40.2	40.8
TOTAL BASIN 2/		0.74	1.77	1.75	81.5	77.0	78.2	79.3	1438.4	1587.8	1911.1	2294.3	0.99	1.87	1.84	40.8	39.4	41.2	43.7
SUSQUEHANNA 2/		0.69	1.64	1.85	81.9	77.0	77.8	78.6	452.8	498.6	588.3	718.2	0.97	1.66	2.01	39.1	38.4	40.4	44.3
CHESAPEAKE 2/		0.80	1.80	1.70	81.3	76.9	78.3	79.5	985.6	1089.2	1322.8	1576.1	1.00	1.90	1.80	41.6	39.8	41.5	43.3
REGION 2/	1	0.28	2.04	2.04	87.6	79.9	80.3	80.4	61.8	73.8	93.2	118.4	1.79	2.36	2.42	40.9	43.2	46.7	51.8
	2	1.39	1.89	2.28	80.0	76.8	78.7	80.7	48.4	58.3	67.9	83.2	1.88	1.53	2.05	38.8	39.1	39.9	41.7
	3	-0.65	1.14	2.11	76.4	70.3	70.0	73.1	88.3	90.4	97.8	110.8	0.23	0.79	1.25	38.8	38.7	40.0	43.7
	4	2.41	1.68	2.02	75.9	75.5	75.2	77.1	31.0	39.3	44.6	54.0	2.40	1.27	1.93	36.4	36.5	37.1	38.8
	5	-1.87	1.19	1.06	81.8	69.3	66.5	71.8	18.9	20.1	23.6	28.3	0.62	1.62	1.83	33.3	34.6	36.2	40.2
	6	1.45	1.60	1.70	85.4	81.4	82.0	82.0	175.3	184.9	222.3	277.7	0.53	1.86	2.25	41.6	37.9	40.5	45.0
	7	-1.16	1.88	1.06	77.8	70.1	74.5	73.1	29.1	31.8	38.9	45.8	0.89	2.04	1.65	32.5	34.4	39.0	40.4
	8	1.27	1.94	1.73	83.3	84.2	84.3	84.3	250.8	279.6	354.9	439.8	1.09	2.41	2.17	39.4	38.4	40.7	43.2
	9	0.24	2.10	1.75	81.0	74.9	78.5	80.0	17.5	20.4	25.0	29.4	1.52	2.07	1.66	39.3	40.2	42.4	43.7
	10	-0.55	1.80	1.20	79.5	71.0	75.9	75.9	38.3	49.5	51.7	61.6	2.60	0.40	1.80	37.4	44.7	43.6	45.5
	11	-2.52	0.41	3.10	79.2	68.1	67.3	72.8	20.7	17.8	23.3	20.8	-1.48	2.69	-1.09	36.7	34.1	42.4	32.4
	12	1.19	2.22	1.80	79.5	75.0	76.0	77.0	11.7	15.7	19.5	24.0	2.97	2.23	2.08	36.4	42.0	43.9	46.5
	13	0.73	1.97	1.76	82.4	75.7	76.7	78.7	348.5	352.5	425.8	500.7	0.11	1.91	1.64	46.6	40.6	42.0	43.5
	14	1.79	2.36	1.84	82.2	75.2	76.4	80.4	17.8	18.7	22.7	28.2	0.51	1.96	2.18	40.2	33.8	34.0	37.2
	15	0.72	1.85	1.95	79.2	75.2	75.6	76.6	100.6	131.0	158.6	189.0	2.67	1.93	1.77	37.2	42.4	43.7	46.0
	16	0.64	1.96	1.79	76.1	69.4	74.9	79.8	41.3	47.8	56.5	66.3	1.48	1.67	1.61	38.0	37.4	39.6	42.1
	17	0.29	2.38	2.36	84.6	74.8	75.5	76.8	23.7	29.8	36.1	44.4	2.33	1.93	2.09	40.7	45.6	45.7	46.6
	18	0.71	1.18	1.13	77.8	69.4	73.0	72.1	114.7	126.4	148.7	171.3	0.98	1.64	1.46	39.7	36.9	39.2	40.8

1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER
2/ 14 TO 69 YEARS OLD

TABLE 6. PERSONAL INCOME DATA

6A. PERSONAL INCOME COMPONENTS

		TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF 1960 DOLLARS)								AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE IN PERSONAL INCOME						
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20
NATION		276137	399028	643900	989500	1465800	2218400	3326100	4854100	3.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9
MULTI-STATE		68935	92603	143856	208022	285658	414194	599821	844928	3.0	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.5
TOTAL BASIN		16388	23306	38045	58635	87689	137795	212821	318941	3.6	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.1
SUSQUEHANNA		5257	6669	10526	16883	25781	41674	65399	99075	2.4	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.2
CHESAPEAKE		11131	16637	27519	41752	61908	96121	147422	219866	4.1	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.1
REGION	1	657	930	1512	2476	3908	6517	10388	16215	3.5	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.6
	2	530	720	1213	1976	3207	5279	8410	13037	3.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5
	3	990	1044	1593	2567	3825	6033	9596	14525	0.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.2
	4	339	450	833	1314	2105	3380	5186	7699	2.9	6.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0
	5	242	293	417	641	923	1364	2031	2935	1.9	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.8
	6	2058	2793	4295	6818	10241	16685	26164	39444	3.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.2
	7	441	439	663	1091	1572	2416	3624	5220	-0.2	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.7
	8	3376	5017	7928	12284	18201	27699	41895	61312	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9
	9	169	278	444	715	10721	1718	2710	4036	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.1
	10	439	655	1018	1535	2208	3373	5079	7535	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.0
	11	220	289	418	621	938	1479	2250	3302	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.3	3.9
	12	119	157	289	490	751	1243	2016	3144	2.8	6.3	5.4	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.5
	13	3671	5781	10108	14687	21596	33879	51910	7584	4.7	5.8	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.0
	14	174	232	434	719	1100	1780	2759	4237	2.9	6.5	5.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.4
	15	1162	1601	2648	4204	6463	10637	17036	27021	3.3	5.2	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.7
	16	433	587	928	1497	2211	3547	5594	8528	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.3
	17	207	272	500	869	1384	2294	3688	5679	2.8	6.3	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.4
	18	1161	1768	2804	4131	5884	8472	12485	18231	4.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9

		WAGES AND SALARIES (MILLIONS OF 1960 DOLLARS)					OTHER PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF 1960 DOLLARS)					WAGES AND SALARIES % OF PERSONAL INCOME				
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
NATION		193964	281121	446448	680747	999700	82173	117907	197452	308753	466100	70.2	70.1	69.3	68.8	68.2
MULTI-STATE		47868	64868	95854	137280	187960	21065	27737	48002	70742	97698	69.4	70.0	66.6	65.9	65.8
TOTAL BASIN		11747	16450	25720	39327	58710	4645	6856	12315	19308	28979	71.6	70.5	67.6	67.0	66.9
SUSQUEHANNA		3781	4552	6985	11155	17057	1476	2117	3541	5728	8724	71.9	68.2	66.3	66.0	66.1
CHESAPEAKE		7966	11898	18735	28172	41653	3169	4739	8774	13580	20255	71.5	71.5	68.0	67.4	67.2
REGION	1	492	693	[illegible]	1783	2814	165	237	416	693	1094	74.9	74.5	72.5	72.0	72.0
	2	394	519	[illegible]	1383	2245	136	201	364	593	962	74.3	72.1	70.0	70.0	70.0
	3	667	646	[illegible]	1540	2295	323	398	637	1027	1530	67.4	61.9	60.0	60.0	60.0
	4	236	299	[illegible]	841	1347	103	151	296	473	758	69.6	66.4	64.5	64.0	64.0
	5	168	188	267	410	591	74	105	150	231	332	69.4	64.2	64.0	64.0	64.0
	6	1501	1922	2856	4500	6759	557	871	1439	2318	3482	72.9	68.8	66.5	66.0	66.0
	7	323	285	424	698	1006	118	154	239	393	566	73.2	64.9	64.0	64.0	64.0
	8	2338	3537	5312	8230	12195	1038	1480	2616	4054	6006	69.3	70.5	67.0	67.0	67.0
	9	112	186	288	465	697	57	92	156	250	375	66.3	66.9	64.8	65.0	65.0
	10	312	439	682	1021	1468	127	216	336	514	740	71.1	67.0	67.0	66.5	66.5
	11	150	190	280	413	624	70	99	138	208	314	68.2	65.7	67.0	66.5	66.5
	12	89	118	208	343	526	30	39	81	147	225	74.8	75.2	72.0	70.0	70.0
	13	2599	4069	6722	9767	14428	1072	1711	3386	4920	7268	70.8	70.4	66.5	66.5	66.5
	14	132	173	308	503	777	43	59	116	216	323	75.9	74.6	71.0	70.0	70.0
	15	839	1154	1801	2817	4330	323	447	847	1387	2133	72.2	72.1	68.0	67.0	67.0
	16	318	439	681	1048	1548	115	148	247	449	663	73.4	74.8	73.4	70.0	70.0
	17	159	199	350	591	941	50	74	150	278	443	75.8	73.2	70.0	68.0	68.0
	18	918	1394	2103	2974	4119	244	374	701	1157	1765	79.1	78.8	75.0	72.0	70.0

TABLE 6 (CONT.) PERSONAL INCOME DATA

6B. PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA DATA

		PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA: 1960 DOLLARS								AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA						
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20
NATION		1826	2217	3119	4101	5164	6702	8508	10539	1.9	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2
MULTI-STATE		2034	2443	3360	4345	5422	6994	8617	10865	1.9	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1
TOTAL BASIN		1784	2165	3013	3955	5012	6614	8454	10527	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2
SUSQUEHANNA		1618	1952	2642	3626	4786	6382	8278	10398	1.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3
CHESAPEAKE		1875	2265	3184	4085	5123	6720	8535	10586	1.9	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.2
REGION	1	1572	2009	2817	3814	5040	6784	8729	10843	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2
	2	1489	1865	2491	3367	4554	6141	7953	9996	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3
	3	1424	1665	2393	3580	4849	6085	8023	10213	1.6	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.4
	4	1449	1774	2326	3047	4159	5714	7512	9616	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5
	5	1367	1694	2330	3158	4152	5665	7494	9626	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.5
	6	1862	2240	2896	3893	5041	6728	8640	10756	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.2
	7	1664	1663	2408	3441	4400	5945	7759	9779	0.0	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.3
	8	2177	2631	3480	4366	5447	7057	8861	10898	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1
	9	1444	1972	2736	3817	4816	6434	8288	10376	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.3
	10	1596	2086	3058	4180	5106	6679	8508	10539	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.2
	11	1209	1671	2673	3657	4416	6085	7891	9887	3.3	4.8	3.2	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.3
	12	1322	1618	2569	3582	4602	6246	8129	10343	2.1	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.4
	13	2232	2558	3699	4557	5605	7239	9064	11093	1.4	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0
	14	1426	1706	2506	3366	4421	5973	7794	9876	1.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
	15	1614	1931	2736	3650	4703	6400	8359	10659	1.8	3.6	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.5
	16	1415	1737	2352	3337	4277	5777	7539	9561	2.1	3.1	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.4
	17	1225	1537	2447	3433	4373	5882	7636	9626	2.3	4.8	3.4	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.3
	18	1528	1815	2487	3427	4173	5574	7159	8985	1.7	3.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.3

PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO MULTI-STATE

		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
NATION		89.8	90.7	92.8	94.4	95.2	95.8	96.5	97.0
MULTI-STATE		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		87.7	88.6	89.7	91.0	92.5	94.6	95.9	96.9
SUSQUEHANNA		79.5	79.9	78.6	83.5	88.3	91.2	93.9	95.7
CHESAPEAKE		92.2	92.7	94.8	94.0	94.5	96.1	96.8	97.4
REGION	1	77.3	82.2	83.8	87.8	93.0	97.0	99.0	99.8
	2	73.2	76.3	78.1	77.5	84.0	87.8	90.2	92.0
	3	70.0	68.2	71.2	75.3	85.4	87.0	91.0	94.0
	4	71.2	72.6	69.2	70.1	76.7	81.7	85.2	88.5
	5	67.2	69.3	69.3	72.7	76.6	81.0	85.0	88.6
	6	91.5	91.7	86.2	89.6	93.0	96.2	98.0	99.0
	7	81.8	68.1	71.7	79.2	81.2	85.0	88.0	90.0
	8	107.0	107.7	103.6	100.5	100.5	100.9	100.5	100.3
	9	71.0	80.7	81.4	87.9	88.8	92.0	94.0	95.5
	10	78.5	85.4	91.0	96.2	94.2	95.5	96.5	97.0
	11	59.4	68.4	79.6	84.2	81.4	87.0	89.5	91.0
	12	65.0	66.2	76.5	82.4	84.9	89.3	92.2	95.2
	13	109.7	104.7	110.1	104.9	103.4	103.5	102.8	102.1
	14	70.1	69.8	74.6	77.5	81.5	85.4	88.4	90.9
	15	79.4	79.0	81.4	84.1	86.7	91.5	94.8	98.1
	16	69.6	71.1	70.0	76.8	78.3	82.6	85.5	88.0
	17	60.2	62.9	72.8	79.0	80.7	84.1	86.6	88.6
	18	75.1	74.3	74.0	78.9	77.0	79.7	81.2	82.7

TABLE 6. (CONT.) PERSONAL INCOME DATA

6C. WAGES AND SALARIES DATA

		WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (1960 DOLLARS)					WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE RELATIVE TO MULTI-STATE				
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
NATION		3246	4216	5503	6908	9188	97.2	97.3	98.0	95.8	101.6
MULTI-STATE		3338	4332	5615	7209	9044	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL BASIN		3636	4587	5810	7338	9149	108.9	105.9	103.5	101.8	101.2
SUSQUEHANNA		3197	3801	4878	6470	8158	95.8	87.7	86.9	89.7	90.2
CHESAPEAKE		3890	4982	6256	7750	9626	116.5	115.0	111.4	107.5	106.5
REGION	1	3136	4173	5374	6993	8850	93.9	96.3	95.7	97.0	97.9
	2	3200	3969	4936	6683	8635	95.9	91.6	87.9	92.7	95.5
	3	2791	3205	4228	5832	7241	83.6	74.0	75.3	80.9	80.1
	4	2932	3409	4441	5782	7643	87.8	78.7	79.0	80.2	84.5
	5	3023	3814	4829	6344	8134	90.5	88.0	86.0	88.0	89.9
	6	3389	3988	5054	6632	8224	101.5	92.0	90.0	92.0	90.9
	7	3805	3547	4773	6344	8045	114.0	81.8	85.0	88.0	89.0
	8	3790	4946	6177	7786	9565	113.6	114.2	110.0	108.0	105.8
	9	2704	4193	5222	6848	8581	81.0	96.7	93.0	95.0	94.9
	10	3166	4381	5548	7144	8939	94.9	101.1	98.8	99.1	98.8
	11	3166	4275	5592	7137	9207	94.8	98.8	99.6	99.0	101.8
	12	3356	3902	4834	6344	8045	100.6	90.2	86.1	88.0	89.0
	13	4572	5839	7221	8651	10727	136.9	134.8	128.6	120.0	118.6
	14	3414	3850	5110	6704	8492	102.2	88.9	91.0	93.0	94.0
	15	3372	4059	5160	6632	8403	101.0	93.7	91.9	92.0	92.9
	16	3296	4145	5188	6632	8224	98.7	95.7	92.4	92.0	90.9
	17	2812	3373	4604	6128	7777	84.2	77.9	82.0	85.0	86.0
	18	4398	5307	6648	7988	10012	131.8	122.5	118.4	110.8	110.7

		WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE				WAGES AND SALARIES AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE			
		50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
NATION		2.7	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.9
MULTI-STATE		2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.2
TOTAL BASIN		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.1
SUSQUEHANNA		1.7	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.9	4.4	4.8	4.3
CHESAPEAKE		2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.0
REGION	1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	4.7	5.0	4.7
	2	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
	3	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.2	-0.3	4.0	4.9	4.1
	4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	6.0	4.6	4.8
	5	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.1	3.6	4.4	3.7
	6	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.2	-2.5	4.0	4.7	4.2
	7	-0.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	-1.2	4.1	5.1	3.7
	8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0
	9	4.5	2.2	2.8	2.3	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.1
	10	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.7
	11	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.0	4.0	4.2
	12	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.9	5.8	5.1	4.4
	13	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.2	4.6	5.2	3.8	4.0
	14	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.3	5.0	4.5
	15	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.4
	16	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.0
	17	1.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	5.8	5.4	4.8
	18	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.3

TABLE 7. SELECTED DATA FOR SUSQUEHANNA BASIN INCLUDING BALTIMORE REGION

7A. EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND INDUSTRY IN SUSQUEHANNA BASIN PLUS BALTIMORE REGION[1/]

	THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES								AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE						
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20
TOTAL CIV. EMPL.	1799.5	1912.6	2291.8	2781.5	3370.7	4077.2	4943.7	5914.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
AGRICULTURE	134.0	92.5	85.1	85.4	90.1	95.9	102.6	109.8	-3.5	-0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
MINING	65.3	22.9	14.5	15.6	17.3	19.4	21.3	22.9	-9.9	-4.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	87.6	90.2	124.0	166.6	220.9	286.4	370.6	454.5	0.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.1
MANUFACTURING	586.9	639.6	690.6	739.3	785.7	829.0	884.8	929.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
TRANSP., COMM., P. U.	156.0	144.9	175.6	196.5	223.8	252.9	282.5	306.9	-0.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	72.4	77.8	107.4	142.5	169.1	198.3	230.9	263.7	0.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
RETAIL TRADE	271.9	298.2	348.2	430.1	495.2	569.3	647.9	727.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
FIN., INS., R. E.	49.8	62.3	83.3	109.1	134.4	170.1	211.1	255.2	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9
SERVICES	292.2	380.1	532.9	736.4	1030.2	1386.3	1839.8	2388.8	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.7
GOVERNMENT	83.6	104.3	130.0	160.0	205.9	269.6	352.2	455.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
2-DIGIT MANUFACT.															
ORDNANCE	1.6	15.4	18.3	25.9	33.5				25.0	1.7	3.5	2.6			
FOOD	66.9	67.0	70.0	71.2	71.4				0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0			
TOBACCO	8.9	8.2	6.4	5.0	4.2				-0.8	-2.5	-2.4	-1.7			
TEXTILES	45.6	26.4	23.1	16.5	13.1				-5.3	-1.3	-3.3	-2.3			
APPAREL	81.2	84.6	84.6	80.2	75.5				0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6			
LUMBER	13.8	10.8	9.3	9.0	8.8	NO PROJECTIONS PAST 1990 FOR THESE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			-2.4	-1.5	-0.3	-0.2	NO PROJECTIONS PAST 1990 FOR THESE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
FURNITURE	18.2	16.7	17.3	17.2	17.2				-0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.0			
PULP - PAPER	13.8	17.8	23.4	32.9	27.2				2.6	2.8	3.5	-1.9			
PRINT. - PUBL.	22.3	27.2	31.9	41.5	53.5				2.0	1.6	2.7	-2.6			
CHEMICALS	17.5	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.5				1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2			
PETROLEUM PRODS.	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4				-4.9	-1.9	0.0	0.0			
RUBBER - PLASTICS	7.4	10.3	17.3	22.2	26.0				3.4	5.3	2.5	1.6			
LEATHER PRODUCTS	37.3	38.9	40.0	37.7	35.8				0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.5			
STONE, CLAY, GLASS	30.4	28.6	27.8	27.5	27.0				-4.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2			
PRIMARY METALS	57.4	65.0	63.0	62.6	65.6				1.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.5			
FABRICATED METALS	32.6	36.6	39.5	46.9	55.2				1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6			
NONELECT. EQUIP.	40.2	55.9	64.4	67.2	70.4				3.4	1.4	0.4	0.5			
ELECT. EQUIP.	36.6	46.3	54.2	60.2	68.3				2.4	1.6	1.1	1.3			
TRANSP. EQUIP.	30.5	39.2	54.2	69.1	83.7				2.5	3.3	2.5	1.9			
INSTRUMENTS	9.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	12.0				1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3			
MISC. MANUFACT.	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.5				0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2			
NONCOMMODITIES	1013.3	1158.0	1501.6	1941.3	2479.5	3132.9	3935.0	4852.6	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
COMMODITIES	786.2	754.9	790.2	840.3	891.1	944.3	1008.7	1062.0	-0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
EXPORT EMPLOYMENT	906.0	884.8	944.6	1013.8	1075.8				-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6			
RESID. EMPLOYMENT	893.8	1028.2	1347.8	1767.7	2294.8				1.4	2.7	2.8	2.7			
EXPORT MULTIPLIER	1.98	2.16	2.43	2.74	3.13										

1/ SEE TABLES 1 AND 2 FOR COMPARABLE DATA BY REGION

TABLE 7. (CONT.) SELECTED DATA FOR SUSQUEHANNA BASIN INCLUDING BALTIMORE REGION

7B. SUSQUEHANNA BASIN PLUS BALTIMORE REGION INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

	PERCENT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN SUSQUEHANNA-BALTIMORE AREA 1/								SUSQUEHANNA-BALTIMORE PERCENT OF MULTI-STATE EMPLOYMENT 1/							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
TOTAL CIV. EMPL.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	15.2	17.3	18.3	19.6
AGRICULTURE	7.4	4.8	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	16.9	16.7	22.9	33.8	36.8	45.7	56.0	66.5
MINING	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	22.8	18.9	15.8	25.6	33.3	48.5	64.5	79.0
CONSTRUCTION	4.9	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.7	12.0	11.9	13.4	14.3	15.6	16.0	16.3	16.3
MANUFACTURING	32.7	33.3	30.1	26.5	23.3	20.3	17.9	15.7	14.2	15.7	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.5
TRANSP., COMM., P. U.	8.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.2	13.6	13.8	17.2	19.3	21.7	24.3	24.1	23.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	8.6	9.4	11.8	15.3	17.7	18.4	19.0	20.1
RETAIL TRADE	15.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.7	14.0	13.1	12.3	13.3	14.4	15.3	18.3	20.5	21.0	21.2	22.0
FIN., INS., R. E.	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	7.8	7.6	9.0	9.6	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2
SERVICES	16.2	19.9	23.3	26.4	30.5	33.9	37.2	40.3	11.3	11.3	12.3	14.3	17.8	20.6	23.0	25.9
GOVERNMENT	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.7	7.2	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.6	9.6	11.1
2-DIGIT MANUFACT.																
ORDNANCE	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0				26.7	51.3	62.9	78.5	96.0			
FOOD	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1				16.9	20.4	19.4	18.3	18.4			
TOBACCO	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1				22.8	24.1	22.9	20.9	21.8			
TEXTILES	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4				15.7	13.4	13.7	11.8	11.6			
APPAREL	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.2				12.8	14.5	15.0	14.3	13.8			
LUMBER	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3				15.2	16.6	12.8	13.2	14.4			
FURNITURE	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5				21.2	20.4	17.2	16.6	15.1			
PULP - PAPER	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	NO PROJECTIONS PAST			11.1	12.4	15.4	19.1	15.0	NO PROJECTIONS PAST		
PRINT. - PUBL.	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6				8.8	9.1	9.8	10.7	12.9			
CHEMICALS	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	1990 FOR THESE			8.7	8.4	8.0	7.1	6.8	1990 FOR THESE		
PETROLEUM PRODS.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				5.6	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.4			
RUBBER - PLASTICS	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	MANUFACTURING			15.7	17.5	22.9	23.1	23.2	MANUFACTURING		
LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1				30.8	34.4	37.7	36.1	35.2			
STONE, CLAY, GLASS	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	INDUSTRIES			17.4	18.3	18.9	19.2	21.6	INDUSTRIES		
PRIMARY METALS	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.3	1.9				12.8	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.8			
FABRICATED METALS	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6				14.1	15.8	16.6	18.3	21.4			
NONELECT. EQUIP.	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1				15.7	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.6			
ELECT. EQUIP.	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6				14.0	14.2	13.6	11.8	11.2			
TRANSP. EQUIP.	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5				17.2	20.4	22.3	23.6	25.6			
INSTRUMENTS	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4				8.1	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0			
MISC. MANUFACT.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4				8.7	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.1			
NONCOMMODITIES	56.3	60.5	65.5	69.8	73.6	76.8	79.6	82.0	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.9	15.9	17.3	18.5	19.9
COMMODITIES	43.7	39.5	34.5	30.2	26.4	23.2	20.4	18.0	15.1	15.9	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.8	18.3

1/ SEE TABLE 1A FOR COMPARABLE DATA BY REGION

TABLE 7 (CONT.) SELECTED DATA FOR SUSQUEHANNA BASIN INCLUDING BALTIMORE REGION

7C. SUSQUEHANNA BASIN-BALTIMORE REGION POPULATION, LABOR FORCE AND INCOME DATA

SELECTED INDICATORS

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
POPULATION (000)1/	4799.9	5323.6	6262.7	7469.3	8727.3	10455.4	12628.1	15154.3
DEPENDENCY RATIO1/	2.667	2.785	2.733	2.686	2.589	2.564	2.554	2.562
NONWHITE PERCENT OF POPULATION1/	—	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.5	—	—	—
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (000)2/	—	2088.0	2293.1	2745.8	3314.1	NO PROJECTIONS PAST 1990		
MALE2/	—	1384.6	1514.8	1802.6	2155.3			
FEMALE2/	—	703.6	778.2	943.2	1158.8			
TOTAL LABOR PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)2/	—	60.1	59.9	61.8	64.3			
MALE2/	—	82.4	81.7	82.9	83.2			
FEMALE2/	—	39.2	39.3	41.5	45.2			
PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF 1960 DOLLARS)3/	8635	11686	18454	29167	43982	69373	107294	160387
WAGES AND SALARIES3/	6119	8089	12297	19385	29252			
OTHER PERSONAL INCOME3/	2514	3597	6157	9782	14730			
WAGES AND SALARIES AS PERCENT OF PERS. INC.3/	70.88	69.22	66.64	66.46	66.51			
PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA (1960 DOLLARS)4/	1799	2195	2947	3905	5040	6635	8497	10584
PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO MULTI-STATE4/	88.4	89.8	87.7	89.9	92.9	94.9	96.4	97.4
WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (1960 DOLLARS)5/	3400	4229	5366	6969	8678			
WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE RELATIVE TO MULTI-STATE5/	101.9	97.6	95.6	96.7	96.0			

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (PERCENT)

	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-00	00-10	10-20
POPULATION1/	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
LABOR FORCE2/	—	0.9	1.8	1.9	NO PROJECTIONS PAST 1990		
MALE2/	—	0.9	1.8	1.8			
FEMALE2/	—	1.0	1.2	2.1			
PERSONAL INCOME3/	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.1
WAGES AND SALARIES5/	2.8	4.3	4.7	4.2			
PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA4/	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.2
WAGES AND SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.2			

1/ SEE TABLE 4
2/ SEE TABLE 5
3/ SEE TABLE 6A
4/ SEE TABLE 6B
5/ SEE TABLE 6C

TABLE 8. COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH ECONOMIC REGION AND HYDROLOGIC AREA

A. COUNTIES GROUPED BY ECONOMIC REGION[1]

Region 1. Binghamton	
Broome	(1)
Chenango	(1)
Cortland	(1)
Delaware	(*)
Otsego	(1)
Tioga	(1)
Susquehanna	(3)
Region 2. Elmira	
Chemung	(2)
Schuyler	(*)
Steuben	(2)
Tompkins	(*)
Bradford	(3)
Potter	(2)
Tioga	(2)
Region 3. Wilkes Barre	
Lackawanna	(3)
Luzerne	(3)
Wayne	(*)
Wyoming	(3)
Region 4. Williamsport	
Centre	(4)
Clinton	(4)
Lycoming	(4)
Sullivan	(4)
Union	(4)
Region 5. Clearfield-Jefferson	
Cameron	(4)
Clearfield	(4)
Elk	(*)
Jefferson	(*)
Region 6. Harrisburg-York-Lancaster	
Adams	(7)
Columbia	(3)
Cumberland	(6)
Dauphin	(6)
Juniata	(5)
Lancaster	(6)
Lebanon	(6)
Montour	(3)
Northumberland	(6)
Perry	(5)
Snyder	(5)
York	(6)
Region 7. Altoona	
Bedford	(5)
Blair	(5)
Huntingdon	(5)
Mifflin	(5)
Region 8. Baltimore	
Caroline	(9)
Dorchester	(9)
Kent	(9)
Queen Annes	(9)
Talbot	(9)
Anne Arundel	(8)
Baltimore	(8)
Baltimore City	(8)
Carroll	(8)
Harford	(8)
Howard	(8)
Region 9. Peninsula	
Somerset	(9)
Wicomico	(9)
Worcester	(9)
Cecil	(9)
Region 10. Hagerstown	
Franklin	(7)
Fulton	(7)
Frederick	(7)
Washington	(7)
Berkeley	(7)
Jefferson	(7)
Region 11. Cumberland	
Allegany	(7)
Garrett	(7)
Grant	(7)
Hampshire	(7)
Hardy	(7)
Mineral	(7)
Morgan	(7)
Pendleton	(7)
Region 12. Shenandoah	
Clarke	(7)
Frederick (includes Winchester)	(7)
Page	(7)
Shenandoah	(7)
Warren	(7)

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[1] Numbers in parentheses next to each county identify the hydrologic area in which the county is included.

* Not included in any hydrologic area.

TABLE 8. COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH ECONOMIC REGION AND HYDROLOGIC AREA (CONT.)

A. COUNTIES GROUPED BY ECONOMIC REGION (CONT.)

Region 13. Washington

Washington, D. C.	(7)
Calvert	(7)
Charles	(7)
Montgomery	(7)
Prince Georges	(7)
St. Marys	(7)
Arlington	(7)
Culpeper	(10)
Fairfax (includes Falls Church, Alexandria)	(7)
Fauquier	(7)
King George	(7)
Loudoun	(7)
Prince William	(7)
Rappahannock	(10)
Spotsylvania (includes Fredericksburg)	(10)
Stafford	(10)

Region 14. Staunton

Augusta (includes Staunton & Waynesboro)	(7)
Bath	(11)
Highland	(11)
Rockingham (includes Harrisonburg)	(7)

Region 15. Richmond

Albemarle (includes Charlottesville)	(11)
Amelia	(11)
Brunswick	(*)
Caroline	(10)
Charles City	(11)
Chesterfield (includes Colonial Heights)	(11)
Dinwiddie	(*)
Essex	(10)
Fluvanna	(11)
Goochland	(11)
Greene	(10)
Hanover	(10)
Henrico (includes Richmond)	(11)
King and Queen	(10)
King William	(10)
Lancaster	(10)
Louisa	(10)
Lunenburg	(*)
Madison	(10)
Mecklenburg	(*)
New Kent	(11)
Northumberland	(7)
Nottoway	(*)
Orange	(10)
Powhatan	(11)
Prince George (includes Hopewell)	(11)
Richmond Co.	(10)
Westmoreland	(7)
Petersburg City	(*)

Region 16. Roanoke

Allegany (includes Clifton Forge & Covington after 1952)	(11)
Bedford	(11)
Botetourt	(11)
Craig	(11)
Floyd	(*)
Franklin	(*)
Montgomery	(*)
Roanoke (includes Roanoke City)	(*)
Rockbridge (includes Buena Vista and Lexington)	(11)

Region 17. Lynchburg

Amherst	(11)
Appomattox	(11)
Buckingham	(11)
Campbell	(11)
Charlotte Co.	(*)
Cumberland	(11)
Nelson	(11)
Prince Edward	(11)
Lynchburg	(11)

Region 18. Norfolk

Accomack	(9)
Gloucester	(10)
Isle of Wight	(11)
James City Co.	(11)
Mathews	(10)
Middlesex	(10)
Nansemond (includes Suffolk)	(11)
Norfolk (includes Portsmouth, South Norfolk & Norfolk City)	(11)
Northampton	(9)
Princess Anne (includes Virginia City after 1952)	(11)
Surry	(11)
York (includes Williamsburg)	(11)
Newport & Warwick	(11)
Hampton City & Elizabeth	(11)
Camden, N. C.	(*)
Currituck, N. C.	(*)

TABLE 8. COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH ECONOMIC REGION AND HYDROLOGIC AREA (CONT.)

B. COUNTIES GROUPED BY HYDROLOGIC AREA[1]

Hydro. Area 1. New York North Branch

Broome	(1)
Chenango	(1)
Cortland	(1)
Otswego	(1)
Tioga	(1)

Hydro. Area 2. Chemung

Chemung	(2)
Steuben	(2)
Potter	(2)
Tioga	(2)

Hydro. Area 3. Pennsylvania North Branch

Susquehanna	(1)
Bradford	(2)
Lackawanna	(3)
Luzerne	(3)
Wyoming	(3)
Columbia	(6)
Montour	(6)

Hydro. Area 4. West Branch

Centre	(4)
Clinton	(4)
Lycoming	(4)
Sullivan	(4)
Union	(4)
Cameron	(5)
Clearfield	(5)

Hydro. Area 5. Juniata

Juniata	(6)
Northumberland	(6)
Perry	(6)
Snyder	(6)
Bedford	(7)
Blair	(7)
Huntingdon	(7)
Mifflin	(7)

Hydro. Area 6. Main Stem

Cumberland	(6)
Dauphin	(6)
Lancaster	(6)
Lebanon	(6)
York	(6)

Hydro. Area 7. Potomac

Adams	(6)
Franklin	(10)
Fulton	(10)
Frederick	(10)
Washington	(10)
Berkeley	(10)
Jefferson	(10)
Allegany	(11)
Garrett	(11)
Grant	(11)
Hampshire	(11)
Hardy	(11)
Mineral	(11)
Morgan	(11)

Hydro. Area 7. Potomac (Cont.)

Pendleton	(11)
Calvert	(13)
Charles	(13)
Montgomery	(13)
Prince Georges	(13)
St. Marys	(13)
Washington, D. C.	(13)
Clarke	(12)
Frederick (incl. Winchester)	(12)
Page	(12)
Shenandoah	(12)
Warren	(12)
Arlington	(13)
Fairfax (incl. Falls Church, Alexandria)	(13)
Fauquier	(13)
King George	(13)
Loudoun	(13)
Prince William	(13)
Augusta (incl. Staunton and Waynesboro)	(14)
Rockingham (incl. Harrisonburg)	(14)
Northumberland	(15)
Westmoreland	(15)

Hydro. Area 8. Upper Bay Western Shore

Anne Arundel	(8)
Baltimore	(8)
Baltimore City	(8)
Carroll	(8)
Harford	(8)
Howard	(8)

Hydro. Area 9. Eastern Shore

Caroline	(8)
Cecil	(9)
Dorchester	(8)
Kent	(8)
Queen Annes	(8)
Talbot	(8)
Somerset	(9)
Wicomico	(9)
Worcester	(9)
Accomack	(18)
Northampton	(18)

Hydro. Area 10. Rappahannock-York

Culpeper	(13)
Rappahannock	(13)
Spotsylvania (incl. Fredericksburg)	(13)
Stafford	(13)
Caroline	(15)
Essex	(15)
Greene	(15)
Hanover	(15)
King and Queen	(15)
King William	(15)
Lancaster	(15)
Louisa	(15)
Madison	(15)
Orange	(15)
Richmond Co.	(15)
Gloucester	(18)
Mathews	(18)
Middlesex	(18)

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[1] Numbers in parentheses refer to economic subregion in which the county is included.

TABLE 8. COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH ECONOMIC REGION AND HYDROLOGIC AREA (CONT.)

B. COUNTIES GROUPED BY HYDROLOGIC AREA (CONT.)

Hydro. Area 11. James

Bath	(14)
Highland	(14)
Albemarle (incl. Charlottesville)	(15)
Amelia	(15)
Charles City	(15)
Chesterfield (incl. Colonial Heights)	(15)
Fluvanna	(15)
Goochland	(15)
Henrico (incl. Richmond)	(15)
New Kent	(15)
Powhatan	(15)
Prince George (incl. Hopewell)	(15)
Alleghany (incl. Clifton Forge, Covington after 1952)	(16)
Bedford	(16)
Botetourt	(16)
Craig	(16)
Rockbridge (incl. Buena Vista)	(16)
Amherst	(17)
Appomattox	(17)
Buckingham	(17)
Campbell	(17)
Cumberland	(17)
Nelson	(17)
Prince Edward	(17)
Lynchburg	(17)
Isle of Wight	(18)
James City Co.	(18)
Nansemond (incl. Suffolk)	(18)
Norfolk (incl. Portsmouth, South Norfolk and Norfolk City)	(18)
Princess Anne (incl. Virginia City after 1952)	(18)
Surry	(18)
York (incl. Williamsburg)	(18)
Newport and Warwick	(18)
Hampton City and Elizabeth	(18)